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RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY

The Surrey Archæological Society.

VOL. XXIX.

LONDON:

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THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.

MDCCCCXVI.

[The COUNCIL of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desires it to be distinctly understood that it is not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in the COLLECTIONS; the Authors of the several Communications being alone accountable for the same.]

CONTENTS OF VOLUME XXIX.

PAGE

Report of Proceedings at the Society's Library, Guildford, on April 15th, 1916 ix

List of Members xvii

Societies, &c., in Union xxxvii

Libraries xxxix

ARTICLES:

Bronze Vessels of the Early Iron Age found at Wotton in 1914. By REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A. 1

Blechingley Churchwardens' Accounts, 1546—1552. Communicated by THEODORE CRAIB 25

An Eighteenth-Century Journey through Surrey and Sussex. By H. E. MALDEN, M.A. 34

A Hoard of Roman Coins found at Normandy, near Ash. By MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A. 49

The Greate House, called Coles, otherwise Coles *alias* Frenches, formerly in Bridge Street, Godalming. By P. WOODS, C.B. 59

A List of Monumental Brasses in Surrey. Compiled by MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A. (*Continued from S.A.C.*, Vol. XXVIII) 79

NOTES:

I. Quartering and Movements of Soldiers in Surrey, 1781–2 ... 140

II. Additions to the Museum 152

NOTES (*continued*) :—

PAGE

III. Bequest to the Society... 153

IV. Coins found at Abinger and presented to the Museum by Lord FARRER 154

V. The Commission for Sewers in Surrey in the reign of Elizabeth 155

VI. Customs of the Manor of Kennington 159

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATION :—

The Stane Street 162

INDEX TO VOL. XXIX 165

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

BRONZE VESSELS OF THE EARLY IRON AGE FOUND AT WOTTON IN 1914:—

PAGE

Fig. 1. Bronze Vessel, Wotton 3

„ 2. Bronze Vessels, Sturmere, Essex 5

„ 3. Bronze Vessels from Flintshire 6

„ 4. Embossed Bronze Bowl with Perforation, Wotton 8

„ 5. Embossed Bronze Fragments, Westhall, Suffolk 9

„ 6. Bronze Vessel with Iron Rings, Wotton 10

„ 7. Bronze Vessel with Iron Rim, Wotton 11

„ 8. Bronze Vessel (Restored), Wotton 12

„ 9. „ „ „ „ 12

„ 10. Bronze Bowl, Wotton 13

„ 11. „ „ „ 13

„ 12. „ „ „ 13

„ 13. „ „ „ 14

„ 14. Perforated Bronze Bowl, Lisnacrogher Bog, Co. Antrim ... 15

„ 15. Bronze Bowl, Icklingham... 16

A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FOUND AT NORMANDY, NEAR ASH:—

Coin Pot... 49

THE GREATE HOUSE, CALLED COLES, OTHERWISE COLES *alias* FRENCHES, FORMERLY IN BRIDGE STREET, GODALMING:—

Plate I. Bridge Street, otherwise "The Stream," Godalming; in the mid-19th century ... ...*facing* 59

THE GREATE HOUSE, CALLED COLES, OTHERWISE COLES *alias* FRENCHES, FORMERLY IN BRIDGE STREET, GODALMING (*continued*):—

PAGE

A Ground Plan based on the Godalming Tithe Map 70

Plate II. (A) Front View of the Great House ... ...*facing* 77

" " (B) Toft's Buildings ... ... " 77

A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SURREY:—

John at Hull, 1489, and Wife Alice. Hambledon, Surrey 80

A Lady, *c.* 1420. Horley, Surrey ... ...*facing* 82

A Civilian, *c.* 1510. Horley, Surrey 85

Inscription. Horsell, Surrey 86

John Sutton, 1603. Horsell, Surrey 87

Faith Sutton, 1603. Horsell, Surrey 89

Thomas Sutton, 1603. Horsell, Surrey 91

Thomas Edmonds, 1619, and Wife Ann. Horsell, Surrey 93

Robert de Brantyngham, *c.* 1390. East Horsley, Surrey 95

John Bowthe, Bishop of Exeter, 1478. East Horsley, Surrey ... 97

John Snelling and Wife Alice, 1498. East Horsley, Surrey 99

Remains of the Brass to Thomas Snelling, 1504, and Wife. East Horsley, Surrey 101

Robert Skern, 1437, and Wife. Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey ...*facing* 104

John Hertcombe, 1488, and Wife Katherine. Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey 106

Lady Katherine Howard, 1535. Lambeth, Surrey 113

Thomas Clere, Esq., 1545. Lambeth, Surrey 116

Arms of Gardiner. Leatherhead, Surrey 132

Head-Dress, 1449. Leigh, Surrey 135

NOTES:—

A Plan or Sketch of the Hundred of Wallington 152

Plate. A Saxon Pot found on St. Martha's Hill, near Guildford *facing* 152

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

1916.

The Sixty-First Annual General Meeting (in accordance with Rule XIII) was held at the Society's Library, Guildford, on Saturday, April 15th, 1916: the Right Honourable Lord Farrer, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Honorary Secretary read the Notice convening the Meeting.

The Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting were read and adopted.

The Accounts and Report for the year 1915, being printed and in the hands of Members, were taken as read.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

The Council of the Surrey Archæological Society has great pleasure in presenting this, its Sixty-First Annual Report, together with the Cash Account and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the year ending December 31st, 1915.

The Report must of necessity be brief, and will be found to differ from those presented in times before the War. In accordance with a vote passed at the last Annual Meeting, no Excursion was attempted last year. Not only did other pre-occupations render it unfitting, but had it been attempted, it would probably have been

found impossible to provide conveyances, or perhaps refreshments even, for such a purpose. But though some activities of the Society must remain in abeyance during the War, the Council believes that the existence of the Society should be provided for, and that some of its work can be usefully continued. In a laudable desire to practice thrift, many persons are inclined to suspend their subscriptions to Societies. Some publishing Societies have ceased to issue matter to their Subscribers, and have passed into a state of suspended animation during the War. For a Society which possesses a house with its fixed charges, a library and a Museum, such complete suspension is impossible; and as the majority of the Members get no advantage from the Society, beyond the satisfaction of contributing to the cause of Archæology, except from the Excursions and the Publications, the Council has determined to continue the latter. The Volume for 1915 has been delayed from various causes till the present year, but will shortly be in the hands of Members, and will be found, it is hoped, not inferior to former issues. The Council would draw special attention to the exhaustive paper upon the ancient topography of London South of the Thames, by Mr. Codrington, and the account of the excavations at Compton on the site of a Roman Villa, by Mr. Mill Stephenson, a work which peculiarly illustrates the usefulness of the Society's existence. The kindness of Mrs. Watts, the owner, in promoting this enterprise, has been completed by her presentation of the objects found on the site to the Society's Museum. Attention may also be called to the large number of brief notes upon interesting objects and topics of a minor character. Members who have no opportunity of contributing long communications can do very great service to the cause of Archæology by taking care that all minor discoveries, or the existence of previously overlooked objects of interest, are put upon record. The Secretary has in hand materials for a volume for the present year of the usual kind, or alternatively, for a volume upon the etymology of Surrey Place Names. This announcement does not exclude a hope that further contributions, especially such local notes as are mentioned above, may be sent to him.

Ancient Buildings and Monuments.—It is hoped that the ancient Dolphin Inn in Guildford, which was threatened with destruction, may be preserved. A calamitous fire at the end of the year destroyed an interesting old house in Guildford High

Street, occupied by Messrs. Cable and Reeks. The rebuilding is planned in a style which will not be incongruous with such older picturesque appearance of the street as remains. Necessary repairs have been carried out in St. Mary's Church, Guildford, without interfering with the interesting features of the building.

Discoveries of Archæological Value, beyond those mentioned in the Notes in Volume XXVIII, have not been numerous. But the operations of war have not been wholly destructive. The digging of trenches for training purposes near Walton-on-the-Hill revealed the existence of another Roman house. The professional zeal of a subaltern caused some damage to the remains before they were observed by his superior officer, but they have been covered up again, and the owner of the land has kindly undertaken that after the War the Society shall have the opportunity of excavating them systematically.

Some interesting old iron railings round the Carew tomb in Beddington Church were the subject of correspondence with the Society, but it has been finally determined that they shall remain on the spot, ultimately to be re-erected in the church.

War and the Society's Work.—The two Secretaries have gone on Service. Mr. R. L. Atkinson, an officer of Territorials, had gone out to India before the issue of the last Report, and later in the year Mr. C. Hilary Jenkinson obtained a commission in the Garrison Artillery. The Council, in the name of the Society, offers them their congratulations, with a fervent hope that they will return in safety, as assuredly in honour. In the meantime, Mr. H. E. Malden has undertaken the work of Honorary Secretary.

Several Members of the Society are serving. The Council would be glad to be able to issue a complete list, but can only do so by the co-operation of Members themselves or their friends. One, at least, Captain Ionides, has fallen in the service of the country.

By death otherwise the Society has lost Lord Alverstone, late Lord Chief Justice, a Vice-President, whose high character and distinguished record reflected honour upon every Society with which

he was associated; and Mr. Henry Horncastle, long a Member of Council, and local Secretary for Woking, whose practical knowledge and unfailing kindness and zeal in the concerns of the Society make his loss felt deeply. The Council must also record with regret the death of Sir Owen Roberts, F.S.A., long a Member of the Society.

The Membership of the Society, not unnaturally, shows a diminution. It amounts at present to 458, against 489 at the date of the last Report. During the year there was an addition of 12 new Members, a loss by death of 16, and by resignation of 27, being a net loss of 31 Members. The Council desires to appeal strongly to Members to continue their subscriptions if possible and to do their utmost to secure new Membership.

H. E. MALDEN, Hon. Sec.,
By Order of the Council.

The retiring Members of the Council, Mr. E. A. Chandler, Mr. F. A. Crisp, Mr. F. B. Eastwood, Dr. Eric Gardner, Mr. P. M. Johnston, Mr. R. Nevill, Mr. E. W. Oliver were re-elected.

Dr. A. V. Peatling was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Horncastle.

Mr. H. E. Malden was elected as Hon. Secretary in place of Mr. Jenkinson, who had gone on Service.

The Hon. Auditors, Mr. Bonner and Mr. Cecil Davis, were re-elected.

Votes of thanks were moved and carried to the President, Vice-Presidents, Council and Officers of the Society.

Mr. Nevill read the Report presented by the Joint Library and Museum Committee and made a statement and certain proposals for the future arrangements and housing of the Library.

The Chairman gave a short address, and a vote of thanks to Lord Farrer, moved by Dr. Chester and seconded by Dr. Finny, terminated the proceedings.

ACCOUNTS for Year ending
December 31st, 1915.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Cash Account for the Year ending 31st December, 1915.

RECEIPTS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Balance at the Bank, 1st January, 1915 ...		116 14 4
„ Petty Cash with the Hon. Secretary ...		1 6 9½
„ Dividends on £316 : 4s. 8d. Consols		7 0 0
„ Rent of Castle Arch to September, 1915 ...		10 0 0
„ Sale of Publications, Photographs and Binding Cases		5 3 6
„ Transferred from Deposit Account		15 0 0
„ 11 Entrance Fees		5 10 0
„ 369 Annual Subscriptions, viz :—		
1 „ 1913	0 10 0	
13 „ 1914	6 10 0	
350 „ 1915	175 0 0	
5 „ 1916 (in advance)	2 10 0	
		184 10 0
TOTAL		£375 4 7½

HILARY JENKINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

EXPENDITURE.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Rent		12 0 0
„ Rates and Taxes		9 13 6
„ Insurance		0 17 6
„ *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. XXVII :—		
Printing and Postage	80 19 0	
Illustrations	9 5 10	
Binding	11 6 1	
Indexing	4 0 0	
		105 10 11
„ Do. Illustrations of Vol. XXVIII ...		2 2 10
„ Salaries and Gratuities		10 3 6
„ Council Meetings : Hire of Room, &c. ...		3 8 0
„ Office Expenses, including Hon. Secretary's Expenses and Small Postages ...		9 3 4½
„ General Printing, Postage, and Stationery ...		20 16 6
„ Subscriptions :—		
Archæological Congress	1 0 0	
Guildford Museum (two years) ...	30 0 0	
Surrey Record Society	0 10 0	
		31 10 0
„ Purchase of Surrey Deeds		5 0 0
„ Photographs		0 7 0
„ Balance :—		
At the Bank, 31st December, 1915 ...		162 6 1
In the hands of the Hon. Secretary ...		2 5 5
TOTAL		£375 4 7½

Examined and compared with Books and Vouchers and found correct.

CECIL T. DAVIS, } HON. AUDITORS.
ARTHUR BONNER, }

February 10th, 1916.

SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities, December 31st, 1915.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.
By Printing Circulars, Stamped Envelopes, &c.	15	3	0
„ Estimated Cost of Printing, Illustrating, Binding and Issuing to Members *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. XXVIII	103	0	0
„ Balance of Assets over Liabilities ...	48	18	6
Total	£167	1	6

ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
By Balance, 31st December, 1915	162	6	1
„ Petty Cash in hands of Honorary Secretary	2	5	5
„ One Quarter's Rent to Christmas, 1915...	2	10	0
Total	£167	1	6

The Arrears of Subscriptions are: for 1913, two; for 1914, seven; for 1915, thirty-one.

The Number of Subscriptions Paid in Advance for various years is five.

The Reserve Fund consists of £316: 4*s.* 8*d.* 2½ per cent. Consols.

The Number of Life Members is seventy-seven.

HILARY JENKINSON,
Hon. Secretary.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Surrey Archæological Society.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY ROWORTH & CO. LIMITED,
FOR
THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,
CASTLE ARCH, GUILDFORD.

1916.

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Corrected to December, 1916.

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Any Member intending to withdraw must signify this intention in writing before January 1st, otherwise he will be considered liable to pay his subscription for the current year.

It is particularly requested that speedy intimation of any change of residence, or errors in addresses, may be sent to the Hon. Secretary.

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BRONZE VESSELS OF THE EARLY IRON AGE FOUND AT WOTTON IN 1914.

BY

REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A.

[*Reprinted from the "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," Vol. XXVII, pp. 76—94, by permission of the Council*]

THE views submitted to the Society of Antiquaries in 1907[1] with regard to the use of water-clocks by the ancient Britons have met with no serious criticism, but we have had to wait nearly eight years for further light on the subject, and this time it comes in the proverbial flood. It was near Wotton House, the romantic seat of the Evelyn family, that a number of bronze vessels belonging to this category were found within one of cauldron shape, 2 ft. below the surface, in September, 1914. The spot was a little beyond Hollow Lane, west of the Home Farm House, and immediately south of the main road between Dorking and Guildford. The river Tillingbourne, a tributary of the Wey, flows 80 ft. below at a distance of about a quarter of a mile to the south, and being a mill-stream is held up at various points, forming lakes[2] of exquisite beauty. Whether

[1] *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XXI, 319.

[2] For the importance of lakes in the Druidic cult, see *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XXI, 330.

the ancient Britons stored its water in any way is immaterial, but the proximity of the bronze vessels to an unfailing supply is significant in view of the Baschurch find in Shropshire and another in Moorfields, London, an area turned into a swamp by the Roman wall but traversed originally by the Walbrook.

The exact site was marked on a plan by Mr. H. E. Malden, who saw the excavation in progress in company with the estate agent, Mr. H. C. Bradshaw. With Mrs. Evelyn's permission, the discovery was communicated to the Surrey Archæological Society[1] through its secretary, Mr. Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A., who brought it to the notice of Mr. Mill Stephenson and the present writer. The next move was made officially by Sir Hercules Read, as Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities at the British Museum; and a personal visit resulted in permission being given for the exhibition of the find to the Society. In the interval Mr. Evelyn, apprised of the event at the front, has generously offered the bronzes as a gift to the Trustees of the British Museum, and this addition to an interesting series will be much appreciated in the new gallery to be devoted to the Early Iron Age in its widest sense, covering the periods named after Hallstatt and La Tène, as well as the Anglo-Saxon and foreign Teutonic civilizations.

According to Mr. Malden, the bronzes had been packed together with hay, and the hard sand all round was found, on careful examination, to be undisturbed, so that the objects may be presumed to constitute the entire deposit. Ten vessels can be distinguished, the smaller being in good or fair condition, and now restored to shape with a little solder and wire; but the four larger and thinner specimens have suffered severely. By a fortunate accident the profiles of all can be determined, and the figures accompanying a detailed description show the section on the left and elevation

[1] A preliminary note on the discovery is printed in Vol. XXVII of the Society's *Collections*, p. 149.

on the right, all reduced from diagrams of natural size. The restoration of the remainder will be proceeded with on conservative lines, and due prominence given to a hoard that now seems to have had more than one parallel, not too well described, in the past.

Before proceeding to describe in order the bowls that may be divided into three groups, and were apparently

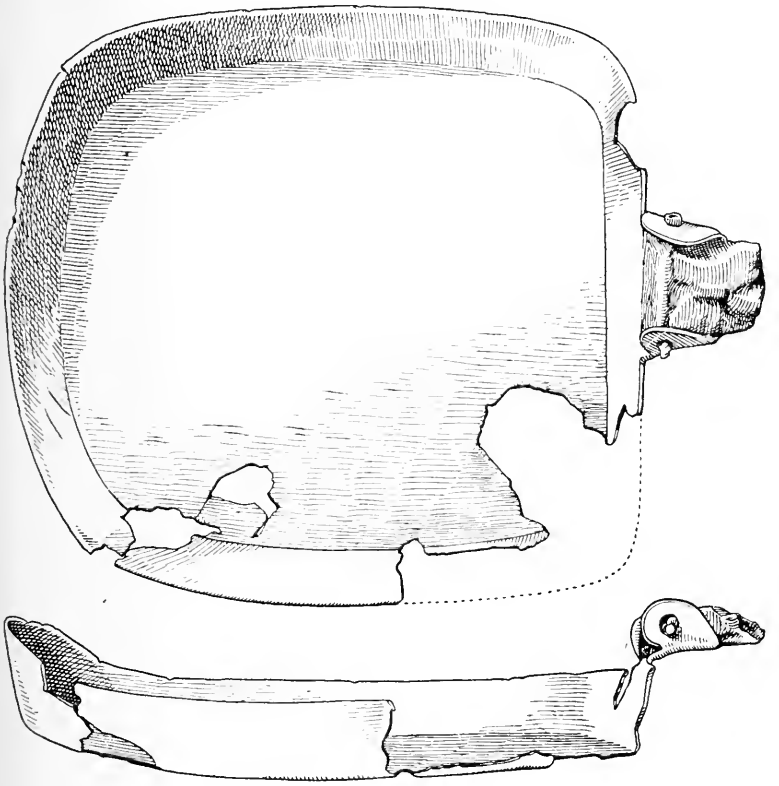

Fig. 1. BRONZE VESSEL, WOTTON ($\frac{1}{3}$).

used for measuring time and for other purposes, it will be convenient to discuss the bronze vessel of frying-pan form (Fig. 1) that stands alone and calls for another explanation. It is of stout metal with base between an oblong and oval, and sides bent outwards but not far from vertical. At the ends the side gradually rises

1·6 in. vertically above the bottom, the normal height being 1·2 in. The base measures outside 9·5 in. by 8·2 in. and is practically flat. All that is left of the handle is a plate 1·7 in. long with a vertical iron rivet and a pair of bronze ears bent over to form a socket and pierced by a stout iron pin still in position, and partly embedded in a ferruginous mass identified by Mr. Lyell as sand cemented by iron rust.

A remarkable parallel that clears up more than one doubtful point is to be found in *Archæologia*, XVI, 364, Pl. LXIX. In 1807 Mr. Thomas Walford exhibited "nine thin culinary vessels of copper (probably bronze), which had been discovered 3 ft. below the surface of the earth in the month of May preceding, at the corner of Rodenfield, in the village of Sturmere, in Essex, by the side of the Roman road mentioned in *Archæologia*, XIV, 71, and not more than 90 rods distant from the Roman station there mentioned. They were found closely packed within each other and covered with a large flat vessel." Two hemispherical bowls and one somewhat flatter with flat rim are represented (Fig. 2) with a rod in two pieces, and a flat vessel of frying-pan form with a grip for the handle that was fixed by means of a stout pin exactly like the Wotton specimen; but unfortunately no scale is supplied.

In my former paper reference was made to Mr. Thurston's account of the modern practice of announcing the hour as measured by the water-clock in India. The time taken in filling the bowl by percolation is known as *gari* or *gadli*, and is reckoned to be $22\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, there being therefore 64 in the 24 hours.[1] At each sinking of the bowl a gong is struck by the attendant, and it is just possible that we have here represented from Essex the gong and beater used by the ancient Britons for an identical purpose. In any case, it seems clear that the vessel like a frying-pan formed an essential part of the equipment; and the

[1] A correction due to Dr. Flett was made after this paper was first published. The *ghari*, he says, is the sixtieth part of a day, or 24 minutes; and bowls sinking in $22\frac{1}{2}$ minutes are therefore inaccurate.

corollary is that the Sturmere bowls were also water-clocks, though no mention is made in the brief account quoted above of any perforation. The smaller bowl is half the inner diameter of the bowl with flat lip, and

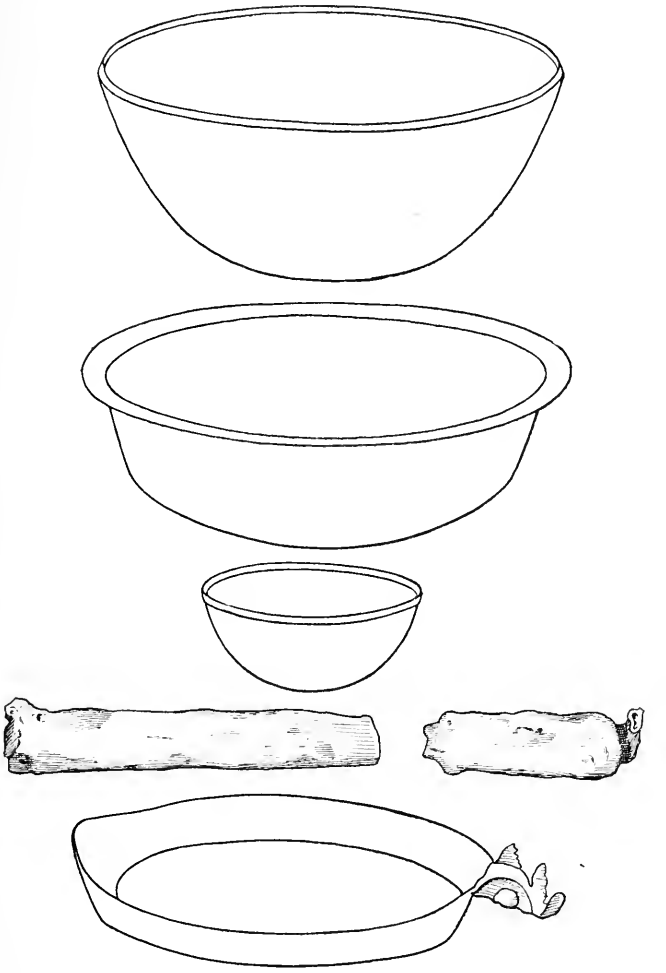

Fig. 2. BRONZE VESSELS, STURMERE, ESSEX.

the latter has practically the same diameter as the larger hemispherical bowl. It may be presumed that the remainder of the find was in poor condition.

In the Westhall series, to be noticed later in another connection (p. 9), there is a flat-bottomed bronze vessel like a diminutive frying-pan, the handle unfortunately missing. It is 6 in. in diameter, and accompanied by a flat bronze bar 5·5 in. long with curved projections in the middle of each side. In view of the Sturmere and Wotton deposits, it is perhaps not fanciful to consider these also as the gong and hammer used by the attendant in charge of the embossed water-clock of which the base remains.

Another discovery of the same sort was recorded in *Archæologia*, XIV, 275, Pl. XLIX, by Sir Joseph Banks

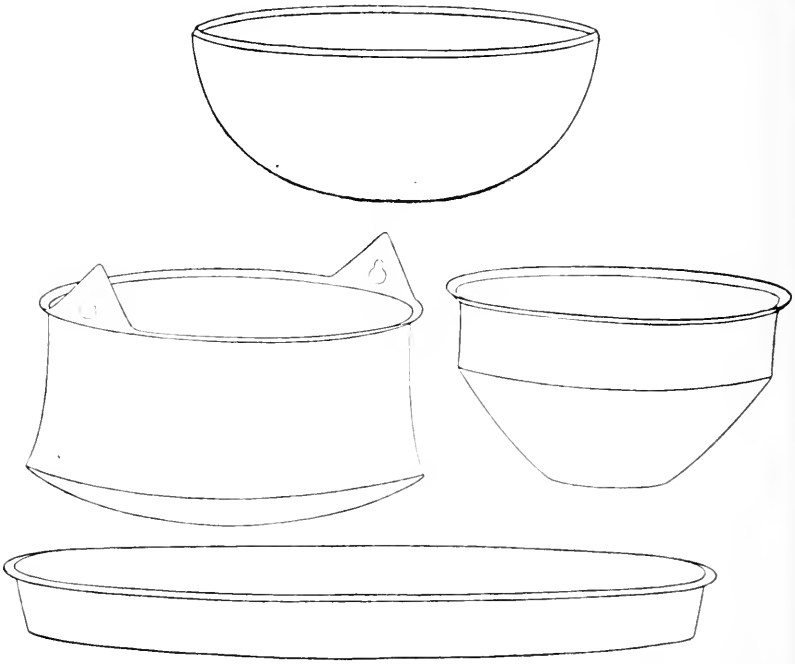

Fig. 8. BRONZE VESSELS FROM FLINTSHIRE.

in 1800, and consisted of eight copper (probably bronze) vessels found more than forty years previously several yards below the surface in sinking a mine-shaft on Long Rake, in the eastern part of Halker mountain, Flintshire.

They are described as remarkably thin, and fall into four classes (Fig. 3): (1) Like one from Icklingham (Fig. 15) in the British Museum, but with two pierced triangular lugs standing up on the rim, like a group of vessels of the Anglo-Saxon period; their diameters at the mouth being 10·5, 11·5, and 14·5 in. (2) A single specimen with open mouth and vertical neck, the lower part being a truncated cone, diameter of mouth 8·7 in. (3) A shallow pan with flat bottom and nearly vertical sides, much like Fig. 1; the diameter is 17·7 in., but part of the side is broken away and it is therefore impossible to say if it ever had a handle. (4) Three bowls with bevelled rims like Fig. 10, the diameters being 4·5, 9·25, and 10·75 in. The series may or may not have included water-clocks, but the shallow pan, when compared with those from Wotton, Westhall and Sturmere, certainly justifies the suspicion that this hoard was originally a time-keeper's outfit.

There is a specimen practically identical with that from Wotton in the London Museum (Lancaster House), found in the City of London apparently in association with Roman remains.

What seems to be another parallel is briefly described and fortunately figured in *Archæological Journal*, VI, 105, and in the Lincoln volume of the Institute (1848), on Plate between pp. xxxii and xxxiii.[1] It is described as an iron ladle about $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with flat bottom ($3\frac{1}{4}$ in. long) and fairly long handle, found at Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, co. Meath; and is illustrated with a bronze bowl $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter and 3 in. high, but not further described.

These utensils of frying-pan form cannot have been used for culinary purposes as the Westhall specimen is too small, and it may be assumed that all had wooden handles which would never have stood the fire. Even if not used as gongs for announcing each sinking of the perforated bowl, they were evidently for some

[1] Reproduced in Dr. Munro's *Lake-dwellings of Europe*, 354.

ceremonial purpose and formed part of the water-clock equipment. Apart from the evidence of association, one might be tempted to compare them with the shallow circular *patellæ* with long handles found with late-Celtic remains at Aylesford and Welwyn (*Archæologia*, LII, 378, and LXIII, 18), but in the latter cases there can be no doubt that the bronzes were imported ready-made from Italy, where the system of time-keeping had been different for centuries.

The other bronzes from the Wotton hoard will now be described in order according to their types, the unique bowl being taken first and the others following in three groups. A summary in tabular form is furnished to facilitate comparison with other vessels that are of similar form or bear traces of perforation suggesting use as water-clocks.

No. 1 (Fig. 4). Shallow bronze bowl with vertical sides and indented base, in the centre of which is a circular perforation three-sixteenths of an inch (4 mm.) in diameter. The lip is slightly thickened, and from it to the central boss run eleven pairs of radiating embossed ribs. It is damaged most at the junction of the sides and base, but on the whole is in good preservation, and the rim has now been strengthened with wire. The metal is beaten out thin, but the boss is perceptibly thicker. The patination inside is a fine green, but outside the patinated surface is mostly covered with a brown deposit, and the sides are rather pitted by rust. The maximum diameter is 9·6 in., the lip being a trifle incurved and thickened; the height 2·9 in. When patched, it sank in 18½ minutes.

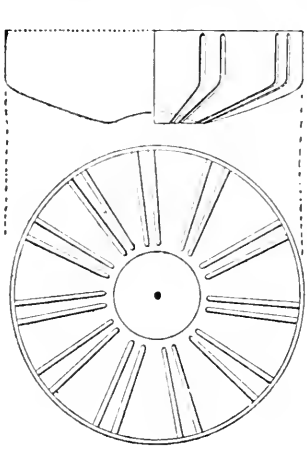

Fig. 4.
EMBOSSED BRONZE BOWL WITH PERFORATION, WOTTON (⅙).

A bowl ornamented inside as this is would not be suitable for ordinary purposes, as cleaning would be a difficulty; and the presence of a perforated boss is further support to the theory that this was a water-clock that operated by resting on water and filling gradually in the prescribed time. By comparison with this unexpected form, one is led to identify as the base of a water-clock some embossed bronze fragments

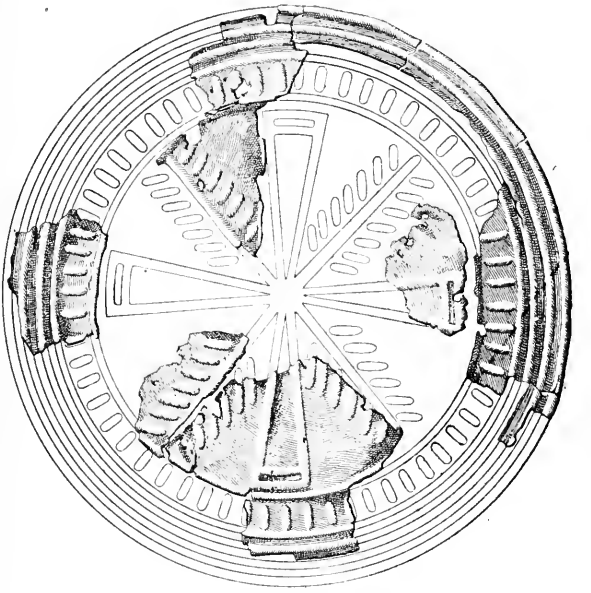

Fig. 5. EMBOSSED BRONZE FRAGMENTS, WESTHALL, SUFFOLK ($\frac{1}{2}$).

(Fig. 5) in the British Museum from Westhall, Suffolk, illustrated sixty years ago in *Archæologia*, XXXVI, 454, Pl. XXXVIII. The existing fragments give a diameter of about 6·3 in., but there is no trace of the angle and nothing to show the original diameter; the centre is also missing, so that the perforation is not certain, but the embossed design leaves an appropriate space for it. The objects found with it are of considerable interest

in themselves, including enamelled terrets and other horse-furniture, bronze ferrules or terminals, a disc embossed with a deer-like animal, a Roman bronze lamp with crescent handle, and a Roman coin of Faustina the Elder (A.D. 138–41), which at least gives a limiting date for the deposit if not for its component parts, of which three others may have belonged to a water-clock equipment. There is also the rim, with fragments of the side, of a small bowl made of thin bronze, with an outside diameter of 5·5 in.

No. 2 (Fig. 6). A large cauldron-shaped vessel of thin bronze, now in two large pieces fairly well preserved,

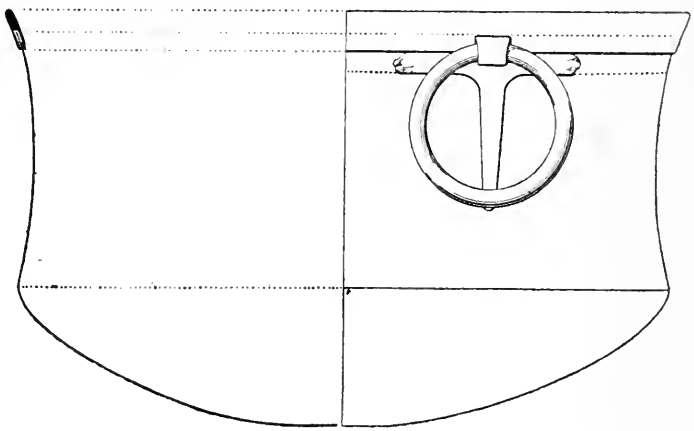

Fig. 6. BRONZE VESSEL WITH IRON RINGS, WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

comprising the neck and base; the latter has a bronze plug with washer in the centre and another plug an inch distant. Astride the rim is a heavy iron band overlapping the bronze to the extent of 0·5 in. and being itself 1·4 in. deep. At opposite points outside between the rim and shoulder are traces of an upright iron band, evidently to fix the loops that held the iron ring-handles, which survive and are circular in section 0·5 in. thick and 5·5 in. in diameter outside. One of the iron rings is still in its loop, which forms the head of a T-shaped iron

mount, the arms evidently passing round the neck of the vessel below the iron rim, as is clear from the corresponding iron mount with one arm 8 in. long. The one surviving loop is moulded in a manner recalling the bronze handle-loops of Bronze Age cauldrons. The measurements are fairly certain, as the two large portions can be adjusted: height, 13·4 in.; diameter at mouth, 22·1 in., and at the shoulder, 21·1 in.

No. 3 (Fig. 7). Thin bronze cauldron-shaped vessel with the profile complete in one place but much damaged and corroded. Round the lip is a heavy iron band

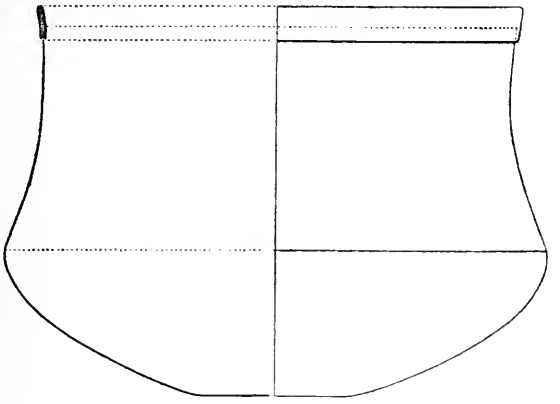

Fig. 7. BRONZE VESSEL WITH IRON RIM, WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

overlapping the bronze inside and out to the extent of about 0·3 in., and being itself about 1·1 in. deep. The diameter at the mouth (15·8 in.) is as usual rather less than at the shoulder (17·6 in.), the height being now 12·4 in. In its present state the base is flattened at the centre; but as there is a large bronze patch in the middle with many rivets having the head outside, it is probable that the base had originally a continuous curve and was perforated at the centre. Like many others, it no doubt was intended for a water-clock, but was subsequently damaged, or wore out, and was tinkered for some other purpose.

No. 4 (Fig. 8). Very thin bronze bowl with incurved sides and rounded base, most imperfect but complete enough to give the profile. In one place there is an incrustation of iron on the rim, and the former existence of an iron band like those on Nos. 2 and 3 is evident from rust elsewhere. An iron band 2 in. wide, perhaps for a handle, but now much rusted, was applied vertically to the side between the lip and shoulder, and was fastened below the shoulder by several rivets: there is a corresponding plate, but of bronze, inside. The centre of the base is missing, so no perforation can be proved, but the vessel is so fragile that it cannot have been intended for domestic use. Recent repairs consist of two upright stays on the inner side to preserve the profile. Apart from the iron collar, the height is 6·1 in.; and in this case the mouth (10·4 in. diam.) is wider than the shoulder (10·1 in. diam.).

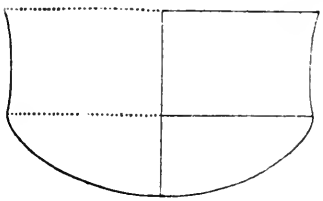

Fig. 8. BRONZE VESSEL (RESTORED), WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

No. 5 (Fig. 9). Fragments of a very thin bronze bowl of which little remains but the base, but one fortunate join gives the profile, and there are indications of a former iron collar round the rim. There are marks of straw or hay on the oxidised surface, and the base is intact, the centre having been perforated and plugged with bronze, a small washer being affixed outside. The following dimensions have been carefully estimated from the fragments: height (not including the iron collar), 6·5 in.; diameter at the shoulder, 13 in., and at the mouth, 12·3 in.

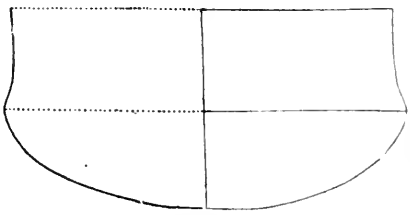

Fig. 9. BRONZE VESSEL (RESTORED), WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

No. 6 (Fig. 10). Bowl of stout bronze, almost complete but cracked and now mended. The base is indented, and in the centre is a small depression $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, but no perforation: the lip is thickened and curved inwards. There are some conical patches of rust, especially on the outside, but inside much of the original golden surface remains. The maximum diameter is just below the lip, 12·2 in., and at the mouth 12·1 in., the height being 4·8 in.

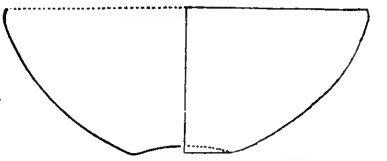

Fig. 10. BRONZE BOWL, WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

No. 7 (Fig. 11). Bowl of stout bronze with thickened incurved lip and indented base with hole in centre, now cleared of the verdigris that concealed it. Almost complete, but with cones of rust and marks of hay outside with some sand adhering. The maximum diameter is just below the lip, 11·7 in.; the lip is 11·5 in. across, and the height 4·3 in.

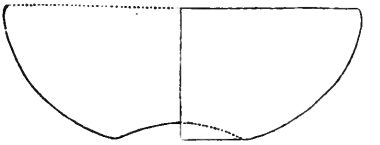

Fig. 11. BRONZE BOWL, WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

No. 8 (Fig. 12). Bronze bowl of fairly stout metal, in the form of a truncated cone, with narrow lip almost flat and slightly thickened. The base is flat, and has in the centre a plugged hole about three-sixteenths of an inch (4 mm.) in diameter. Inside, the middle zone of the side is engraved alternately with herring-bone pattern and double rows of triangular punch-marks, and there is a rough rope-pattern engraved round the thickened lip. It has suffered from rust most on the base and below the rim, but is rigid and almost

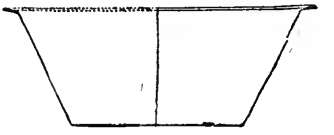

Fig. 12. BRONZE BOWL, WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

complete. The extreme diameter is 10·1 in., and height 3·8 in., the base outside being 5·5 in. across.

No. 9 (Fig. 13). Bronze bowl in the form of a truncated cone, with waved horizontal lip, in fair condition, but the lip imperfect. At the mouth the

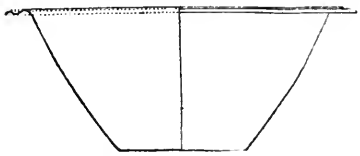

Fig. 13. BRONZE BOWL, WOTTON ($\frac{1}{6}$).

diameter is 11·4 in. (9·8 in. inside), and 4·2 in. at the base, the height being 4·7 in. The metal is fairly stout, with a slight cavity marking the centre of the base. There is some iron rust below the top outside about half-way round, but the surface is otherwise fairly clean.

Dimensions and Weights of Wotton Bronze Bowls.

	Diam. body.	Diam. mouth.	Height.	Weight (Av.).
[2] 1. Embossed and perforated ...	9·6 in.	9·6 in.	2·9 in.	$10\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
[3] 2. Largest, iron-bound, plugged	21·2 in.	22 in.	13·4 in.	—[1]
3. Similar, iron-bound, patched	17·7 in.	15·8 in.	12·4 in.	—
4. Smaller, same type, damaged	10·2 in.	11·5 in.	6·2 in.	—
[3] 5. Fragments, same type, plugged	13 in.	12·4 in.	6·5 in.	—
6. Basin, stouter, unperforated	12·2 in.	12·1 in.	4·9 in.	33 $+\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
[2] 7. Similar basin, perforated ...	11·7 in.	11·5 in.	4·3 in.	27 $+\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
[3] 8. Truncated cone, plugged ...	—	10·1 in.	3·8 in.	$16\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
9. Similar, wavy rim, unperforated	—	11·4 in.	4·7 in.	20 +1 oz.

[1] This had iron handles and mounts which must have added considerably to the weight.

[2] With perforated base.

[3] With plugged perforation.

CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR OTHER VESSELS.

	Diam. body.	Diam. mouth.	Height.	Weight.
Carlingwark Loch ...	25 in.	—	18 in.	—
Cockburnspath No. 1 ...	21 in.	—	10 in.	—
Santon Downham ...	18·5 in.	17 in.	12·25 in.	—
[2] Baschurch	17·75 in.	17·6 in.	12 in.	55¼ oz. + [1]
Walthamstow No. 1 ...	—	19 in. (?)	10 in. (?)	32 oz. +
Irchester No. 2	11⅝ in.	—	4⅜ in.	25½ oz.
[2] Battersea	—	14·75 in.	7·75 in.	20 oz.
Irchester No. 4	10⅜ in.	—	4 3/16 in.	17½ oz.
[3] London	11·8 in.	11·2 in.	4·6 in.	17 oz.
[3] Walthamstow No. 2 ...	—	14·75 in.	7·5 in.	15¼ oz. +
Cockburnspath No. 2 ...	13 in.	—	7·5 in.	—
Sandy	9·1 in.	8·9 in.	3·6 in.	13½ oz.
Irchester No. 5	9⅜ in.	—	3¾ in.	9½ oz.
Irchester No. 6	9⅜ in.	—	3¾ in.	9 oz.
Lakenheath	9·1 in.	8·8 in.	3·8 in.	9 oz.
[3] Icklingham	7·5 in.	8 in. (?)	4·9 in. (?)	9 oz.
[2] Lisnacrogher Bog... ...	—	6·25 in.	2·8 in.	6¼ oz.
[2] Moorfields	—	4·9 in.	2·2 in.	2 oz. 60 gr.
[2] Market Overton	—	4 in.	—	—
[2] Lamberton Moor	4·3 in.	—	2·1 in.	—
[2] Stanwick	—	—	—	—

Some of the specimens in the second list have been already noticed in *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, Vol. XXI, viz.,

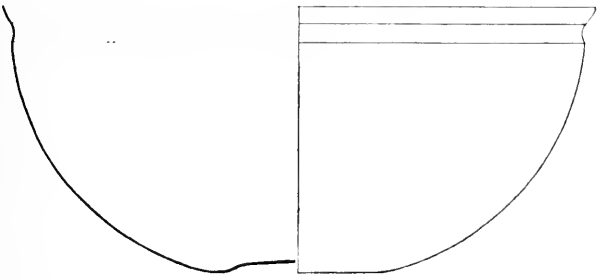

Fig. 14. PERFORATED BRONZE BOWL, LISNACROGHER BOG, CO. ANTRIM (½).

[1] This had iron handles and mounts which must have added considerably to the weight.

[2] With perforated base.

[3] With plugged perforation.

Baschurch, p. 324; Walthamstow, p. 329; Battersea, p. 328; Moorfields, p. 330; Lisnacrogher Bog, p. 331; and Stanwick, p. 330. Those from Market Overton and Lamberton Moor are referred to in Vol. XXII, pp. 53 and 58 respectively. The bowls from Baschurch, Walthamstow, Battersea, London, Sandy, Lakenheath, Icklingham (Fig. 15), Lisnacrogher Bog (Fig. 14), Moorfields, and Stanwick (fragment) are in the British Museum, where they will be joined by the Wotton series.

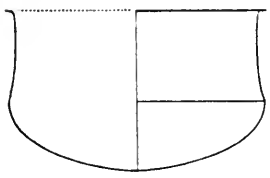

Fig. 15.
BRONZE BOWL, ICKLINGHAM ($\frac{1}{6}$).

Six years ago, in describing for the Cambridge Archæological Society[1] a hoard of metal found at Santon Downham, Suffolk, I ventured to suggest that the cauldron in which the other objects were found was a tinkered water-clock, and compared its dimensions with those of the Baschurch specimen in the British Museum. The addition of one from the Wotton hoard makes the comparison all the more striking, and may lead to the true identification of several cauldrons so patched or damaged at the base that the perforation can no longer be demonstrated.

Dimensions of Water-Clock and two similar Vessels.

	Max. diam.	Diam. of mouth.	Height.
Baschurch	17·75 in.	17·6 in.	12 in.
Santon Downham ...	18·5 in.	17 in.	12·25 in.
Wotton	17·7 in.	15·8 in.	12·4 in.

All three have, or have had, a pair of iron ring-handles with attachments between the shoulder and the mouth; and when it is remembered that these cauldron-like vessels are of thin metal with iron mounts liable to rust, and are for the most part far from rigid or complete, this close agreement suggests, if it does not prove, that the three were all made to the same pattern

[1] *Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc.*, XIII, 147.

and for the same purpose of measuring time, probably in some manufacturing centre from which they were sent far afield, to the south-east, eastern, and midland areas.

The type with concave neck and rounded base, as Fig. 8, is represented by Wotton Nos. 2—5, Baschurch, Icklingham, Santon Downham, and probably by the Carlingwark Loch and Cockburnspath specimens, though these two Scottish "cauldrons" have not been examined from this point of view. The most striking coincidences have been discussed above, but others are important enough to be mentioned, especially if some margin be allowed for the measurements of very imperfect specimens. Wotton No. 5 has the same diameter as Cockburnspath No. 2, but is 1 in. less in height; and Wotton No. 2 agrees in diameter with Cockburnspath No. 1, the former being about double Wotton No. 4 in all three dimensions, but the weights cannot now be determined.

The Icklingham example, hitherto unpublished, was acquired by the British Museum in 1853, but no further details are recorded. It is damaged but fairly complete, and is of thin bronze slightly turned over at the lip; in the centre of the base is an iron plug, and traces of triangular attachments for a handle opposite one another below the lip, while an iron band is vertically attached in another place, perhaps of the same date as the plugging of the central perforation. The height is 4·9 in., diameter at shoulder 7·5 in., and at the mouth about 8 in. Lakenheath is seven miles distant in the north-west angle of Suffolk, and it is something more than a coincidence that bowls from these two places, though of different forms, are of exactly the same weight (9 oz.).

The basin with incurved lip and indented base, as Fig. 10, is represented by two from Wotton (Nos. 6 and 7), Lakenheath, Sandy and London. Of these, two are of the same dimensions (Lakenheath and Sandy), but differ in weight by about 4½ oz.; and the London bowl and Wotton No. 7 are practically of the same dimensions but differ in weight by about 10 oz. Further, it may be observed that the Sandy bowl is

about half the weight of Wotton No. 7, and that from London about half the weight of Wotton No. 6, though there is little difference in the dimensions.

The London bowl is in perfect condition, of golden colour with black deposit, probably due to contact with Thames peat. There is a small patch to cover a crack in the lip, but no sign of a handle, and its weight may therefore be regarded as certain. The head of the rivet plugging the centre is outside.

The Sandy specimen is slightly thicker than usual, and is perfect except for a hole smaller than a three-penny-piece just under the lip. In the centre is a mere indentation, resulting in a lump on the outside, and the exterior shows wheel-marks in bands with short sloping lines at regular intervals between them. Though not a water-clock, this gives an accurate standard of weight, exactly half as much again as either the Icklingham or Lakenheath specimen. This last is thinner and imperfect, though evidently of the same type; there is certainly a round hole in the centre, but as there are other holes due to corrosion it would be difficult to prove the centre was intentionally perforated.

A third type, not represented at Wotton, is hemispherical, and attention has already been drawn to the close agreement of Battersea and Walthamstow No. 2 (*Proceedings*, XXI, 329); but it should also be noticed that Walthamstow No. 1 is approximately double the weight of Walthamstow No. 2, and the Battersea specimen has no obvious weight-connection with either. It is possible, however, that the iron hoop and rivets, of which traces only remain, brought Walthamstow No. 2 up to the weight of Battersea, and Walthamstow No. 1 to double the weight of either. It is safer in the present case to judge by dimensions, but weight was probably the more important element in the wholesale manufacture of these bowls.

The two sites are about nine miles apart, and half-way between them is Moorfields, where a small ornamented specimen was found. All four may therefore be said to belong to the same district; but the more accurate

measurements, rendered possible by their state of preservation, make the hemispherical examples still better proof that water-clocks were made in stock sizes for wide distribution in Britain.

The long and tantalizing paper on a find of thin bronze vessels at Ilchester, Northants,[1] omits some of the points essential for our present purpose, but the illustrations include four bowls (of which three are patched) of the same type as Wotton Nos. 6 and 7. The accompanying objects are of the Roman period or at least of classical origin, and evidently for ceremonial purposes, three being of skillet or patera form. The eight vessels were found in 1874, packed together some 15 in. below the surface among a number of Roman graves; and measurements are given in an appendix by Sir Henry Dryden, but there is no detailed description of the plain bowls; and from the absence of any mention of holes it must be inferred that they were unperforated. In any case, the weights and dimensions bear some relation to existing specimens; and though the lip is more incurved, they are of the same type as Figs. 10 and 11.

Bronze Vessels from Hoard found at Ilchester.

	Exterior diam.	Exterior depth.	Weight.
No. 2	$11\frac{5}{8}$ in.	$4\frac{3}{8}$ in.	$25\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 4	$10\frac{3}{8}$ in.	$4\frac{3}{16}$ in.	$17\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 5	$9\frac{3}{8}$ in.	$3\frac{3}{4}$ in.	$9\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 6	$9\frac{3}{8}$ in.	$3\frac{3}{4}$ in.	9 oz.

With which may be compared the following:—

London... ...	11·8 in.	4·6 in.	17 oz.
Lakenheath ...	9·1 in.	3·8 in.	9 oz.

Weight relations between bowls of different types might be regarded as accidental, or not so convincing as graduated sets of the same pattern; but in the Wotton series itself the water-clock (No. 1) is half the weight of No. 9; and No. 8 is half the weight of No. 6, the latter

[1] *Assoc. Archit. Socs. Reports*, XIII (1875), Northants, 88, Plates I, II.

bowl being of the same type as that from London but double its weight. Wotton No. 8 and the London bowl are therefore about the same weight but of different shapes; in spite of this, they are both plugged in the centre of the base and may have been made for the same purpose.

So much can be deduced from the Wotton series when compared with other bronze bowls of similar types in the British Museum; but another significance is given to these weights by analysis in the light of the early British bar-currency. It is obvious that the two systems are intimately related; and although the weights of Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5 cannot be estimated satisfactorily, the others may be tabulated as follows:—

Wotton bronze bowls (corrected weights).	Iron currency-bar standard (for details see *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XXVII, 71).
No. 1. $10\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}$ oz.=11 oz.	Unit weight, 11 oz.
No. 8. $16\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{4}$ oz.=$16\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Unit-and-a-half, $16\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 9. 20 +1 oz.=21 oz.	Double unit, 22 oz.
No. 7. 27 $+\frac{1}{4}$ oz.=$27\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Two-and-a-half units, $27\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
No. 6. 33 $+\frac{1}{4}$ oz.=$33\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	Three units, 33 oz.

No further proof seems necessary in view of the remarkable and unexpected agreement in these weights; and, even apart from these coincidences, it is clear that both water-clocks and currency-bars belong to the same period, called late-Celtic or Early British in this country and La Tène abroad. The decoration of the perforated vessel corresponding to the unit of the bar-currency (4,770 grains=309·7 grammes) is perhaps significant, and the embossed fragments from Westhall probably belonged to just such another. Though different denominations of currency might be accepted without question, it may appear to some unlikely that bowls would be manufactured of graduated weights even for such a delicate operation as the measurement of time, when so much depends on the size of the perforation. Any doubts on this point can be dispelled by reference to ancient Hindu directions for the manufacture of

exactly this kind of water-clock, referred to on the previous occasion (*Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, XXI, 328); and in this connection it may be well to mention that Dr. J. F. Fleet has prepared two papers on ancient Indian water-clocks to be published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. He kindly informs me that the percolating form was not known to the Hindus till after A D. 350, so that the ancient Britons cannot have derived their system from India. The classical water-clock is known to have been on a different plan;[1] and unless our pattern can be traced to Babylon, the conclusion seems inevitable that it was a British invention.

Having noticed a small round hole in the base of a bronze bowl included in a hoard of the Roman period from Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, now in the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities, I expressed in 1908 my suspicions that this was another example of the Celtic water-clock, though another bowl in the hoard has a rivet in the centre of the rounded base holding a bronze button on the inside. In reply to further inquiries, Mr. Alexander Curle has kindly sent me particulars, and is inclined to think that the round hole was meant to have a rivet in it like the other, though he does not explain the purpose of the rivet. On my theory the hole was intentional to admit the water, and the other was plugged because it was no longer required for use as a clock but as an ordinary bowl. There is an exactly parallel case in the British Museum, the Battersea specimen being perforated, and one of the two from Walthamstow plugged, though both were evidently made for the same purpose.

The plugged bowl from Lamberton Moor is 3·6 in. in diameter and 2 in. high; the other is slightly larger, 4·3 in. across and 2·1 in. high, with a round perforation 0·1 in. across. One inch below the lip, which is slightly

[1] Max C. P. Schmidt, *Kulturhistorische Beiträge*, Heft 2, *Die Entstehung der antiken Wasseruhr;* G. Bilfinger, *Die Zeitmesser der antiken Völker*. For ancient Chinese water-clocks, see also Report of Smithsonian Institution for 1891, I, 607, reprinted from *Chinese Repository*, July, 1851.

everted, the larger bowl has a narrow metal hoop with a row of almost contiguous small bosses, the other having probably had the same ornamentation but now retaining only a trace of the hoop. The same pattern occurs on the lip of two small bronze bowls in the British Museum, one from the Londesborough Collection having a single row (diameter, 5·4 in.), and the other from the Thames a double row (diameter, 6·6 in.), but neither has any trace of a perforation in the base and the larger is quite perfect.

The Lamberton Moor find encourages the belief that water-clocks were used in Scotland, and there are two well-known hoards that have many points in agreement with the Santon Downham find, in which the "cauldron" had been patched at the base and used to carry odds and ends of scrap metal. In a haugh adjoining the Water of Eye at Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, two large vessels of extremely thin sheet bronze were found about 15 in. below the surface, lying on blue clay below the peat. One was inverted over the other, and they contained a variety of ornaments and tools apparently of early Roman date. "The larger one had obviously been much exposed to the fire, and repeatedly repaired; the smaller one had had handles fastened to it on opposite sides by three rivets, the holes for which remain, and it had probably been strengthened by a rim of iron, without which it would collapse, from the extreme thinness of the metal, if lifted full of water. It is probable that all were contained in a large wooden pail, as there were two large rings with staples and nails, the latter bent in and indicating a thickness of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. for the staves. The rings measure $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter."[1] The above account, which is quoted almost verbatim, is good and independent evidence that the bronze vessels were not "cauldrons" in the ordinary sense, and the accompanying objects lend colour to the theory that they were once water-clocks of the ordinary British pattern. The dimensions are also an interesting point. The larger

[1] *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, I (1855), 43.

is 21 in. by 10 in., agreeing in diameter with Wotton No. 2, which is 3½ in. higher, but this difference might be reduced by the addition of an iron rim to the Scottish specimen. The smaller is 13 in. by 7·5 in., again agreeing in diameter with a Wotton specimen of the same type (No. 5), but being 1 in. higher: possibly the Wotton example had an iron rim to bring this dimension into agreement.

The other Scottish hoard in a "cauldron" was found in Carlingwark Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire, and the containing vessel is exactly of the Baschurch type, but considerably larger than any known specimen. It measures 25 in. by 18 in.,[1] and was dredged up containing part of a bronze vessel 4 in. by 3 in., the bronze handle of a bucket (of late-Celtic type), a number of iron tools, portions of chain-mail and glass marked with letters in relief, no doubt of Roman origin. The containing vessel is formed of very thin plates of bronze, the bottom consisting of one large sheet and the sides of various smaller portions, all riveted together. It is patched in various places with additional bronze plates of various sizes riveted on.

The discoveries of several bronze sets having so many features in common implies social or commercial intercourse between widely separated communities which, as we know from Cæsar and Tacitus, were often rivals and sometimes enemies; and as it is unlikely that any civil or military power of the period controlled all these districts, it is not unreasonable to ascribe these common attributes of civilization to the widespread influence of the Druids. In my former paper may be found some comments on their achievements in astronomy, geography, physics and theology, as recorded by Cæsar (*Commentaries*, VI, 14), and by Pomponius Mela (Book II, cap. 2) about a century later; and the mere fact that the caste in Britain enjoyed greater prestige than their Gaulish colleagues, justifies us in assuming that their influence spread at least all over what is now

[1] *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, VII, 7, Pl. I: the diameter is given as 26 in., but see *Cat. Edinb. Mus. Antiq.*, p. 158.

England, not to mention Wales, where they were concentrated during the Roman occupation. It is easy to say too much about the Druids, and Dr. Rice Holmes's few pages on the subject (*Ancient Britain*, pp. 289–98) show how Celtic scholars contradict themselves and each other in dealing with the few scattered notices to be found in classical texts; but if the water-clock was invented or adopted by the Druids for the study of astronomy and the control of the calendar, specimens ought to be found in France, and a tour round the principal museums would probably bring some to light.

BLECHINGLEY CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, 1546—1552.

Communicated by THEODORE CRAIB.

IN the fourth volume of the Society's *Collections*, p. 101, is printed another copy of these Accounts, evidently only a draft. Those printed below were found among the Loseley MSS., and are presumably a final copy. They show many important differences. They no doubt came to Loseley among the papers of Sir Thomas Cawarden, of Blechingley, to whom Sir William More, of Loseley, was executor.

Bleachinglighe. The Accompte of John Dawber[1] and Christopher Chapman[1] churche wardens of the parishe churche of Bleachinglighe from the Feaste of St. Mighell the archangell in the yere of our [Lord] m^{l}v^{c}xlvj unto the Feeste of Saint Mighell the archangell in the yere of our Lorde m^{l}v^{c}lij as followeth.

Receiptes.

First the said churche wardens charge themselfes with the receipte of lv^{s} as so moche money by them receyved of Richard Chomley[2] to the behof and use of ye said churche	lv^{s}
Item receyved more of Thomas Rowce	v^{li} x^{d}
Item received more for the buryall of the Lady Putnam[3]	vj^{s} viij^{d}

[1] John Dawber was a plasterer. Whatever the original name of the family, perhaps Dawborne, it seems that his trade had caused it to be spelt as here. Chapman was a mason.

[2] Chomley, or Chamley, was bedell of the Manor. Was he ex-churchwarden with Rowce?

[3] "Lady Putnam," died 1545, was daughter of Sir John Gainsford of Crowhurst, and widow of Sir George Puttenham of Sherfeld in Hants., who held the Manor of Tandridge. She remarried Mr. William Sackville of Blechingley, who was Member for the borough in 1541. After his wife's death he went to live in Dorking, where his father had lived.

Item received more of the hognell money[1] at the feaste of the Nativite of our Lord in the xxxvij yere of the reigne of our soveraigne Lord King Henry the viij^th^ xxiij^s^ vj^d^

Item received more of Mr Sakvyle for iij yeres rent of a parcell of lande called Bell Crofte[2] iij^s^

Item received more one yere for pascall money ij^s^ ij^d^ *ob.*

Item received more an other yere for pascall money iiij^s^ vij^d^ *ob.*

Item the said accomptauntes charge themselfes with xxvij^li^ xvj^s^ x^d^ receyved of one Cooke goldsmythe[3] as so moche money by theym receyved by the handes of Mr Cawerden for broken plate whiche was solde for the repairing and garnisshynge the churche by the consent of the parisshioners of the same. The expensys and charges appeare hereafter particularlye xxvij^li^ xvj^s^ x^d^

Item they charge themselfes with cclxxij pounde of broken latten[4] solde to a candlestick maker at xx^s^ a hundreth amountyng to liiij^s^ ij^d^ *ob.* as so moche money by them receyved by the handes of Mr Cawerden and employed to the same use by the parisshioners consente liiij^s^ ij^d^ *ob.*

Item receyved more for waxe solde by the said churche wardens Roger Foster beyng present xx^s^ iiij^d^

Item received more for the buryall of Turnours wyffe vj^s^ viij^d^

Item received more of William Martyn for iij yeres rent of churche landes xxiiij^s^

Sum totall of the receipttes xlij^li^ xvij^s^ viij^d^

Paymentes of the same churche wardens syth the yere within wrytten viz.

First paide by the said accomptauntes for xxviij^lib^ of waxe xij^s^ iiij^d^

Item paid to the plommer for mendyng of the leaddes there xiiij^s^ iiij^d^

---

[1] "Hognell Money," probably a customary payment upon the number of "hogglings" or "hoggets," *i.e.*, sheep in their second year. But see *New English Dict.*, *sub voce* "Hoggler."

[2] Sackville, *see above*. Bell Croft was land north of the Workhouse.

[3] Tandridge Manor was sold or mortgaged to John Cooke, of London, goldsmith, in 1542, by the son of Sir George Puttenham. For the "broken plate," see *Surrey Arch. Collections*, Vol. XXIII., p. 30, "Inventories of Church Goods, &c."

[4] "Latten," a metal like brass, rather inferior. Remains of Church ornaments or furniture.

Item paide to Christofer Chapman for serving of the plommer ij dayes	xij^{d}
Item for making of the churche waxe	ij^{s} ij^{d}
Item to Brande for woodde for the plommer	v^{d}
Item for setting upp the Roode Lofte[1]	x^{d}
Item for nayles for the same	ij^{d}
Item for cooles	iij^{d}
Item to Brande for watchyng the sepulcre[2]	viij^{d}
Item for scowryng of candlestickes	x^{d}
Item for swepyng of the leades and sonnyng of the ornamentes	iiij^{d}
Item for tallowe for the belles and making cleane of the tables of the Roode Lofte and for small nayles	vj^{d}
Item to John Bridgehill and Robert Wright for mending the wyndowes in the steple and goyng to London for the churche stuffe at the Blakeffiers	ij^{s} vj^{d}
Item for a bell rope	xiiij^{d}
Item spent at the visitacon at Letherhed	viij^{d}
Item to Thomas Shorter for mending ij bawderikes[3]	v^{d}
Item for half a hyde of whyte lether	xv^{d}
Item for a shovell and a spade	xj^{d}
Item for a wombe[4] of lether	iij^{d}
Item to Robert Eyton for mending of the seates	xv^{d}
Item for grese for the belles against halowtyde	iij^{d}

Summa pagine xxiij^{s} vj^{d}

Item paide for newe colleryng of a surples	ij^{d}
Item for mendyng of fyve albes	iiij^{d}
Item for mending of a clapper	iiij^{d}
Item for xxviij^{lib} of waxe	xiiij^{s}
Item for makyng of the same to Thomas Shorter	ij^{s} ij^{d}

---

[1] The Rood Loft was retained, perhaps made a music gallery, though the Rood on the beam over it was removed, and the King's arms put up on the beam, or on the Loft.

[2] After the Mass of the Presanctified on Good Friday, the Host, and the Crucifix from the Altar, were laid in the Sepulchre and watched till Easter morning. The practice seems to have gone on at Blechingley later than could be expected. But Brand has his emoluments cut down to half, and finally "watches the vestry" for a quarter only of the original payment. Is it possible that, by a compromise with reforming opinion, the Crucifix and Host were finally laid in the Vestry?

[3] "Bawderickes," the bands by which the clapper was fastened in a bell.

[4] "Wombe," leather cut from the hide of the belly.

Item for making ij tapers	ij^{d}
Item for ij torches	viij^{s} vj^{d}
Item for lyme	vj^{s}
Item to Mr Hewes for mending the organs	ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item for wasshyng the churche clothes	ij^{s}
Item for scowring of all the churche stuffe	ij^{s}
Item for mendyng of a bawderykke	ij^{d}
Item for painting of the pascall post[1]	vj^{d}
Item for cooles	iij^{d}
Item for a boxe	iij^{d}
Item for makyng of a surples	vj^{d}
Item to Brande for watchyng the sepulcre	viij^{d}
Item to Robert Wright for makyng a deske	v^{d}
Item for haunsyng[2] the thrid bell	ij^{d}
Item to Brande for going to Reygate at Whitsontyde	iiij^{d}
Item to John Dawber, Christofer Chapman, Richarde Chomley, John Turnour and Richard Smythe going to the visitacon at Croydon, expensys	ij^{s} vj^{d}
Item paide the same tyme for comyng out from the chauncellour[3] from the Archedeacon	ij^{d}
Item for c sixe peny nayle	vj^{d}
Item for iiij m^{l} di of greate nayles for ye painters	iiij^{s} vij^{d}
Item to Geyle for lathe	iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Item for careage of the lathe	xij^{d}
Item for caring of alder poolles	iiij^{d}
Item for caring of sande	ij^{d}
Item to John Dawber and Christofer Chapman going to Darkyng to Mr Sakvyle	xij^{d}
Item for mending of a locke	iij^{d}

Summa pagine lvj^{s} iij^{d}

Item payd to Walter Grome paynter for payntyng the hole body of the churche and for all maner of colours to the same with his mens waiges	xvij^{li} v^{s} j^{d}
Item to William Johns for paynting the queere the Roode loft the kinges armes and the owt yle ioyning to the quere and for the colours and stuffe therunto apperteyning	vij^{li} xv^{s} ij^{d}
Item to John Lambe bricklayer for paving and haunsyng the place for the communyon to be mynistred	l^{s}
Item for iiij m^{l} bricke to the same	xx^{s}
Item for ij lodes of lyme to the same	x^{s}

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[1] "Pascall post," the large candlestick for the Easter light.

[2] "Haunsyng," raising.

[3] "Chancellour" is "chancel" in the draft accounts, printed in Vol. IV. Probably "chauncellour" is a mistake.

Item for a table for the communyon to be ministred uppon ioyned upon a frame[1]	viij^{s}
Item for iij longe formes to the same[1]	x^{s}
Item for iiij seattes with dowble deskes for the singing men to sitt in and to lay their bookes on	xx^{s}
Item for ij upper particons in the quere and chaunsell	xij^{s}
Item for quarters and tymber to the same	vj^{s}
Item for nayles occupyed theraboutes in the same church	vj^{s} viij^{d}
Item for removing the seattes and setting the pulpitt and mendyng of diverse thinges	x^{s}
Item for lathe nayles and heare	v^{s}
Item for pluckyng the alters, plastering the walles and mending of diverse places[1]	vij^{s}
Item for c. of fyve peny nayle	v^{d}
Item for nayles of Thomas Whatman	iiij^{d}
Item to labourers for poolyng downe the Roode[2]	xiiij^{d}
Item to William Whatman for a lode of lyme	vj^{s}
Item the expensys of John Dawber and Christofer Chapman churchwardens John Turnour and Thomas Lamb syde men being at the visitacon at Ewell	ij^{s}
Item to John Mathewe for ij days worke	x^{d}
Item for beryng of stuffe out of ye churche	xx^{d}
Item for xj lode of sande	xxij^{d}
Item to Whatman for a bell clapper	xx^{d}

Summa pagine xxxiiij^{li} x^{d}

Item for peeys for the paynter	xiij^{d}
Item for cc. of fyve peny nayle	x^{d}
Item for nayles to the paynter	v^{d}
Item for woodde	ij^{d}
Item for felling and caring of polles	xij^{d}
Item for caring of a lode of lyme	vij^{d}
Item to Shorter for lathe	iij^{d}
Item for the writing of a bill to be shewed to the Kinges commissyoners	viij^{d}
Item the expences of the said churche wardens at the same tyme	ij^{d}
Item expensys at the last visitacon at Letherhed	xij^{d}
Item for the parisshes parte for the paraphases	v^{s}
Item expensys at the last visitacon at Ewell	xij^{d}

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[1] The movement for pulling down altars, and substituting wooden tables, was begun in 1548, in London, and was ordered generally in 1550. The "longe formes" do not mean that the Communion was taken seated. There were no altar rails, and the forms were to kneel against.

[2] This must have been done before. The entry seems out of place.

Item to John Monyell for v days paling ij^{s} vj^{d}
Item to Christofer Chapman for v days paling at ye same tyme ij^{s} vj^{d}
Item to John Monyells brother for ij days worke xij^{d}
Item to John Dawber for carying of ij lodes of pales xij^{d}
Item the expenses of Christofer Chapman and John Dawber churche wardens, Richard Chomley, John Turnour, John Stevin and Thomas Lambe being at Reygate before the comissyoners when they enquired of the said parisshioners an inventory of the churche goodes ij^{s} vj^{d}
Item for making of the inventorye ye same tyme xij^{d}
Item at an other tyme when the inventorye was delyvered to the churche wardens xij^{d}
Item for wasshing of the churche clothes by the space of iij yeres iij^{s}
Item the expensys of John Dawber and Christofer Chapman going to the visitacon at Kingston xij^{d}
Item the expensys of John Dawber when he alone went to the visitacon at Kingston vj^{d}
Item for xix busshels of cooles at diverse tymes for the paynters xix^{d}
Item for nayles for seaffoldes and to repaire the seattes in the churche iiij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item to Christopher Kyllick for one days labour v^{d}

Summa pagine xxxiiij^{s} vj^{d}

Item for certen polles occupied aboute the seaffolde v^{d}
Item to Robert Eyton for mending ye seates in ye churche x^{d}
Item to Robert Wright for a paire of highe trestels xij^{d}
Item for iiij quarters to the same Robert Wright aboute reparacons viij^{d}
Item to Thomas Whatman for mendyng of the lytle bell clapper ij^{d}
Item to Raffe Laker for a pece of corde for the bynding of the seaffold vj^{d}
Item to the paynters for shreddes or peces for the reparacon of the churche xviij^{d}
Item for iiij payles which are broken that Richard Shorter had viij^{d}
Item to John Mathewe for ij days worke for the churche x^{d}
Item for iiij m^{l} of sprigge[1] iiij^{s} vij^{d}
Item to Richard Geyle for latthe for the reparacon of the churche iiij^{s} vj^{d}
Item for the cariage of the same xij^{d}
Item for the cariage of xxiiij lode of sande iij^{s}

[1] "Sprigges," small nails.

Item to Whatman for mending of a locke iij^{d}
Item to Dawber for c. of v^{d} nayle v^{d}
Item to Thomas Whatman for nayles iiij^{d}
Item to William Whatman for a lode of lyme for the reparacons of the churche vj^{s}
Item for the expensys of John Dawber and Christofer Chapman, churche wardens, John Turnour and Thomas Lambe being at the visitacon at Ewell ij^{s}
Item delyvered a bill to the visyters of London for horsemeate and mans meate xv^{d}
Item for the delyvering of the bill iiij^{d}
Item for vc. of fyve peny nayle x^{d}
Item for caring of polles out of Mr Cawerdens more xij^{d}

Summa pagine xxxij^{s} j^{d}

Item for the cariage of a lode of lyme vj^{d}
Item to Thomas Shorter for lathe for ye reparacons of ye churche iij^{d}
Item to Robert Wright for the bolstring of the ij^{de} bell xxj^{d}
Item to him for mending of the greate bell whele viij^{d}
Item to him for a boxe for the seconde bell iiij^{d}
Item to him for mending of the lytle bell whele ij^{d}
Item to him for mending of the other bell j^{d}
Item to Thomas Whatman for ij b^{s} of cooles ij^{d}
Item to him for nayles ij^{d} *ob.*
Item to him for making of the irne worke for the same belles iiij^{d}
Item to Robert Wright for more nayles j^{d}
Item to Thomas Shorter for making of iiij tapers iiij^{d}
Item to Cowper for ij bell ropes for the belles ij^{s} iiij^{d} *ob.*
Item to him for a newe rope for the clocke xviij^{d}
Item the expensys of John Dawber, Christopher Chapman, John Stevin and Thomas Lambe beyng at the visitacon at Ewell ij^{s} j^{d}
Item for a pounde of blake sope ij^{d}
Item to the sextan for wasshing of ye seattes iiij^{d}
Item to John Brande for watching of ye sepulcre iiij^{d}
Item to John Dawber, Christopher Chapman, Richarde Chomley, John Turnour, Richarde Smythe and Thomas Lambe for their expensys at Croydon ij^{s} viij^{d}
Item to the churche wardens for commyng out of the chauncell[1] ij^{d}
Item to William Ferrant for ij lode of lyme vj^{s}
Item towarde the making of ij torches ij^{s} iiij^{d}
Item for scowryng of all the churche stuff ij^{s}
Item for mendyng of a bawderik ij^{d}

[1] *See* note [3], p. 28.

Item for wasshyng of the churche geer at ij severall tymes iiij^{s}
Item to Richard Ferlighe for writing of the accomptmentes vj^{d}
Item to the said churche wardens for dressyng upp of the said churche [*blank*]

Summa pagine xxx^{s} vj^{d}

Item to John Dawber for vij wekes and a half after v^{d} by the daye xviij^{s} ix^{d}
Item to Christofer Chapman for xxij dayes at v^{d} by the daye ix^{s} ij^{d}
Item for a pounde of sope j^{d} *ob.*
Item for ij busshels of cooles ij^{d}
Item to the plumer for v^{lib} and a quarter of soulder iij^{s} vj^{d}
Item for his waiges x^{d}
Item to the labourer that served him vij^{d}
Item to the same plommer for the gutter betwene the parishe and ye person, the one half[1] ij^{s} xj^{d}
Item to the labourer the same tyme vij^{d}
Item for the expensys of the churche wardens and William Martyn, syde man, being at the visitacon at Bansted xviij^{d}
Item for the expenses of the said churche wardens, John Turnour and William Martyn, being at the busshopps visitacon at Ewell xviij^{d}
Item for making of a bill the same tyme ij^{d}
Item for receyving of the same bill j^{d}
Item for a locke to sett uppon the chest in ye churche v^{d}
Item for ij busshels of lyme v^{d}
Item to John Hooke for [holyng][2] of the grave in the churche viij^{d}
Item to John Hooke for mending of a hole over the vestrye ij^{d}
Item to John Brande for watchyng of ye vestry ij^{d}
Item to John Bullen for shoring of the churche gate ij^{d}
Item to the glover of Merstham for whyte lether for the bawderickes vj^{d}
Item to John Kyllick of Nutfeld for mendyng of ij bawderykkes iiij^{d}

Summa pagine xlij^{s} viij^{d} *ob.*

Item to Edwarde Kyllike for casting of a banke saffegarde of the churche pale ij^{d}

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[1] The gutter between the Chancel roof, repaired by the rector, and the roof of the nave, repaired by the parish.

[2] "Holyng," *i.e.*, digging. *See* "Draft Accounts" in Vol. IV.

Item to John Mathewe for keaping of the clocke by the sight of Thomas Lambe ix^{d}
Item to Shorters wyffe for grese for the belles j^{d}
Item to Anne Shorter for sope for the belles j^{d}
Item to William Martyns wyffe for grese for the belles j^{d}
Item to Robert Eyton for haunsyng of the thrid bell ij^{d}
Item for wryting of this accompte iij^{s}
Item to Dirik and Saxby for iij days worke aboute necessaryes for the furnyture of the place for the commmyon ij^{s}
Item to John Hooke for one days worke at the churche ix^{d}
Item the expenses of ye churche wardens at the visitacon at Kingston xij^{d}

Summa pagine viij^{s} j^{d}

Summa totalis denarii receepti ut antea patet } xlij^{li} xvij^{s} viij^{d} Summa totalis soluta ut per particules plenius apparet } xlv^{li} viij^{s} v^{d} *ob.*

And so
All thinges reconed and accompted allowed payd and discharged the churche and the parishe is and standeth indebpted unto the churche wardens for money by them layd out more then yet receyved as by this booke of accompte may and dothe manifestly appere the sum of l^{s} ix^{d} *ob.*

Notes by the Editor, with the kind assistance of Mr. Uvedale Lambert of Blechingley.

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY JOURNEY THROUGH SURREY AND SUSSEX.

BY

H. E. MALDEN, M.A.

DR. JOHN BURTON, D.D., born 1696, died 1771, the author of this record, was a well-known, and somewhat eccentric, classical scholar. He was a member of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a Fellow of Eton, and from 1766 to 1771 rector of Worplesdon in Surrey, a living in the gift of Eton College. Here "he sometimes resided," and died in 1771. He has the credit of getting the road between Worplesdon and Guildford improved. He was, as we shall see, a critic of roads. In 1752 he published *Iter Surriense et Sussexiense*, which contains two different accounts of a journey from Oxford, by Henley, Windsor, Hampton, Kingston, Banstead, Ockley, Horsham, to Shermanbury in Sussex; and thence to Lewes, Brighton, Shoreham, Findon, and Chichester. One account is in Greek, the other in Latin. The Greek is much the fuller, and the more topographical in interest. Indeed, the only additional detail supplied by the Latin is that he was accompanied by some one whom he calls "Little John" (Johannulus), and that the old gentleman at Shermanbury, a visit to whom was the object of his journey, was in some sense his *parens*, and that his mother also resided there. His own father had died when he was a boy; this was his step-father, the Rev. John Bear, rector of Shermanbury, 1711 to 1762.

The work is addressed, in the form of a letter, to William Greenaway, Vice-Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford. The style is not, as one would expect, Herodotean, but it is in Attic Greek, extremely good and idiomatic, if

I may presume to express an opinion. Quotations, especially from Pindar, often altered for the occasion, are thrown in. Dr. Burton cannot have expected many people to read the original. It is in the library of the Surrey Archæological Society, but neither are many of our members likely to read his Greek, which, moreover, is printed with contractions to render it less easy. But besides the personal reflections, which are not uninteresting, it throws such light upon the conditions of travel in what was evidently considered a strange country, that I think it not unworthy of translation; though I must apologise for some probable want of success in rendering the Doctor's highly-idiomatic Greek into equally idiomatic English. The whole would be too long for our pages—part of it belongs rather to a neighbouring Society's sphere, part of it is not topographically interesting. I start with him on Surrey soil. He is very brief upon the well-known and civilised route from Oxford to Kingston; still briefer at the end, from Shoreham to Chichester.

The journey was evidently taken not long before 1752, but long enough for ironworks, and an ironmonger's shop, which he saw at Lewes, to have been closed before he published the account. They are mentioned in the text, and their closing is referred to in a note. It is after the birth of Christopher Buckle's children in 1742 and 1745, and before the death of his wife in 1751. From Ewell he seems to have followed what I think is called the Downs road, which runs still through open fields, from near Ewell Station on the Brighton line straight towards Banstead. He turned to the right on the brow of the hill, seeing Banstead Church on his left, and went, I think, out of his way to overlook Epsom Racecourse, from the high ground near Tattenham Corner. The old straight racecourse on Banstead Downs was disused about 1740, according to Salmon's *History and Antiquities of Surrey*, and the "orbicular course" at Epsom, which had existed when Toland wrote thirty years earlier, had quite superseded it. The old Epsom course started in Langley Bottom,

out of sight of the place where the Grand Stand is now, and came round the Warren into the present course on the top of the hill, and went right round from the present winning-post to Langley Bottom again. It was adapted for running four-mile heats. He clearly did see a race meeting. I wonder if he timed his journey on purpose for it?

He went thence to the hospitable mansion of the Buckles. His host was, I feel sure, Christopher Buckle, who was born in 1711. His father, also Christopher, was alive; he died in 1759. The father built Nork House in 1740, and resided there, and gave up Great Burgh to his son. It is here that Dr. Burton was entertained. His host was not an old man, and had young children and a wife. The Doctor rode next day across Walton Heath, and passed the Windmill south of Tadworth. He came to the brow of the hill, but his ecstatic description of the views is not merely as seen from there. He rode westwards along the high ground to Box Hill, for he saw the Box Wood, and the mountains which so astonished him are clearly the broken, western slopes of Box Hill, with Ranmore and Norbury opposite, and Redlands, Broad Moor and Leith Hill beyond. He descended probably where old maps show a track, still existing, to the road north of Burford Bridge. I suspect that he did not ride through Dorking; he does not mention passing through it. Turning off to the right, rather south of Burford Bridge, is a road which Ogilby's map marks as the road to Guildford. It goes through Bradley Farm and straight up the hill to Ranmore. But near Bradley Farm it throws out a branch to the south-westward. This, as the Bradley road, was a public road repaired by the parish, as the Dorking Highway Accounts of the early nineteenth century tell us. It led past the west end of Dorking, as the limits of the town then were, by Vincent's Lane to the Coldharbour road, which he certainly reached. The line is no longer than that of the road going through Dorking, and he no doubt had a local guide who, for some reason, preferred it.

Thence, at all events, he went up the old high road from London to Arundel, up Boar Hill to Coldharbour. It was a shocking, steep ravine, quite impassable for wheels, and so remained till the 19th century, but it had the advantage of not going through the clay, as the apology for a road over the Holmwood did. The latter was made passable for wheels only by an Act of 1755, after which date it superseded the old road over the hills to Horsham. But in the Act of 1755 provision is made for coaches drawn by six or more horses, so that we may presume that the road was not very easy.

The Doctor's course on the top of the hill is a little doubtful. The old high road, such as it was, went below Coldharbour Church, then of course not existing, where its line is marked by a ravine, in which I have seen a cow bogged up to her body, down Highland Hill, to the *east* of Broome Hall, to the Stone Street.

All the roads have been completely altered at various dates, and finally in 1898. But this was a villainous way, and from what the Doctor says about his airy route up in the sky, I suspect that he avoided it, with local advice of course, and went by the road to Abinger, the same that now goes above the school at Coldharbour, right over the top of the hill to the dip just before the summit where the Tower is now, then down to the left through Windy Gap and round the hill to where the road leads down by Leith Hill Place and Cocks Corner to Ockley. The Tower did not exist, but the height over which he passed is not much less than that on which the Tower stands. This route certainly seems to offer more opportunity for those meteorological phenomena which he describes than any lower way. But what were the roads like, when it was advisable to go round about and up to 914 feet above the sea in order to keep upon the sandy soil as long as possible? From Ockley his route through the remaining few miles of Surrey was plain sailing, upon the Roman road, except for its brief digression at Okewood Hill. Through Sussex I do not propose to follow him, except in some short passages where he may speak for himself.

A reflection occurs to one, suggested by late anxieties and by his account of the roads. If, during the 1745 rising, a French force had been thrown upon the coast of Sussex, clearly they could not have marched upon London, with guns and baggage, unless, turning one way or the other, they had seized either the Dover or the Portsmouth roads. There was some consolation for cockneys cut off from London *super mare*.

It was in the same year (1755) that the Turnpike Act, 28 Geo. II, c. 45, made the good road from Epsom, through Dorking, to Horsham, and the Act, 28 Geo. II, c. 37, made the Brighton road *viâ* Sutton, Reigate and Crawley. It was not till 1807, by Act 47 Geo. III, c. 25, that the better Brighton road, *viâ* Croydon, Merstham and Reigate was made as a turnpike road.

Iter Surriense et Sussexiense.

Crossing the Thames for the last time, we come to Basilipolis (Kingston on Thames), and thence, as our purpose was, we set out to traverse the hilly parts of Surrey, on our road to Sussex. We came, accordingly, towards the neighbourhood of Banstead, and already the spire of the church was visible to the left, a landmark conspicuous to the sight from a great distance. On our right was a plain, hollowed out as it were, and wonderfully smooth, an ideal galloping ground for horses, wherefore it is the most famous place for horse races.

No doubt you have heard of the racecourse at Epsom? It happened on this very day that, "In listed space, of all that England horse-loving contains," the noblest and the greatest throng were gathered there.

Justly would you have marvelled at seeing such a crowd. All the people, men and women, old men and children, from the villages of the country round about, are hastening thither as to a fair. Yea more, from London flows a wave of countless and mingled multitudes. There throng together all that is most fashionable and noble—ploughmen and mechanics, the wealthy and

the moneyless, as well as the disreputable of both sexes. There was a wonderful equality among the crowd; yet was I struck by the contrast of the more well-bred show and assumption of the gentry with the turbulent uproar of the mob.

Oh! for a poet of the school of Pindar to celebrate in worthy strain these Olympic or Isthmian games of ours! He might, in melodious verse, immortalize the strength of the untiring steeds, and the ageless glory of the victorious horsemen. To me, indeed, as you may imagine, the whole thing seemed wonderful, as I overlooked it from a brow. For straightway with the starting of a race the whole plain became alive. There was a mighty rush, now this way now that, of men pushing with all their force. It seemed like an army in confusion, and thousands fighting in disorder. Horse, foot and chariots, were now turned as if in flight, and then again as if pursuing.

Lower down, on the edge of the plain, we saw Epsom, a well-built and populous village, formerly highly-celebrated for its medicinal springs, which are said to be both astringent and purgative. Perhaps they are both; at any rate, the leading physicians here prescribe them as both. But now this medical fame has waned, and those who sojourn here are not invalid water-drinkers, but valiant wine-bibbers and gamblers, followers of all sorts of sport and pleasure.[1]

But it was now time to turn up to the left, where we entered a well-cultivated and wooded country, thickly planted with oaks, ashes and beeches; the abundance and order of the plantations clearly shewing the hand of wealth. There on the top of the hill we turned about to enjoy the view over a boundless expanse of country stretched out east, and west, and north. We saw

[1 The Medicinal Well at Epsom was closed 1706 to 1727 by a Dr. Levingston, who obtained a lease of it, and who opened a harmless well and Assembly Rooms of his own nearer the town. Though the old well was reopened, Epsom never regained its medicinal fame. It continued as described by Dr. Burton; but Epsom salts could be made elsewhere.—Ed.]

numerous villages scattered upon the plain, and all along towards the Thames, upwards and downwards, very many palaces of private gentlemen, and towns touching towns, up to the vast metropolis herself.

This day were we bound to thank Zeus Xenios (the God of Hospitality) for bringing us to the door of a man most worthy and most hospitable, the most highly esteemed in those parts. He received us in the most kindly manner. He was a gentleman of noble and liberal character, one above the common level, of varied pursuits and interests. He understood agriculture, cattle breeding and horse rearing; but at the same time could hold his own in any society in which he found himself. He lived in frugal elegance, and was versed in all the accomplishments of a gentleman, so that one might fitly apply to him the words of Pindar: "May a kindly "God inspire my further prayers, for greatly would I "praise him, as delighting in the nurture of coursers and "in the cherishing of guests, and with honest heart "promoting the peace of his neighbourhood."

How can I refrain from praising such a house-master as this? I noted his goodness and courtesy, the good order of his servants, the praiseworthy respect of his children for their parents, as paid to those whom they ought to obey, and the reciprocated affection which treated the children as friends and companions. I was delighted at the sight, and exclaimed, happy father with such children, and happy children, indeed, with such a father.

The good doctor here digresses, at rather tiresome length, upon the ingenuity and care with which Mr. Buckle, of Burgh, provided against the want of water upon his dry uplands. How he collected the rainfall and irrigated his fields. It is needless to say that he quotes Pindar again upon it, the opportunity is obvious, ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, water is the best. These men are, he says, "most Pindaric." He concludes with the prayer, "Oh! Zeus, who presideth over friendship, the

" home, and hospitality, protect, I pray thee, for ever,
" the home of the Boukelidai."

We will, therefore, skip some six pages and follow Dr. Burton upon his journey.

The next day we departed, as we intended, and continued our ride southward, turning round to look once again upon this hospitable abode. We left the enclosed country and came upon high and open ground, bare and treeless, all an uncultivated waste. " No fruitful, cattle-
" feeding pastures, but one dreary plain of untilled soil
" we traverse in disgust."

A wilderness yields always an unpleasing and a sorry sight; for as the first of philosophers (Aristotle) has remarked (in the Rhetoric), " What is vague and
" indeterminate gives no pleasure, for all men wish to
" see some end to a prospect." Frequently have we recognized the truth of this reflection, but never more so than on this present journey. In riding two or three miles we saw nothing but this same prospect, all uninteresting and dreary. There was nothing worth seeing or recounting. Yet an object there was, that monstrous giant whirled by the wind. He was not the hundred-handed Briareus, but he who turns his four arms of more than human compass, a worthy object for the attack of La Mancha's knight—Don Quixote. We advanced as quickly as we could over this unpleasing country, anxious to exchange it for a better, beguiling ourselves with such fancies to allay the dulness of the way, till of a sudden we found ourselves upon the last brow of the hills. Then, what a prospect, how extensive, and how varied! What wonders and delightful vision met our eyes! There were hills reaching to the sky, with awful and terrific ravines between them.[1]

[1 Compare the raptures of another 18th-century traveller, who, from Leith Hill, saw " the roaring waves of the Atlantic through a chasm in the mountains." In other words, caught the glint of sunshine on the Channel over Shoreham Gap.—Ed.]

Here were the shaggy brows of towering mountains, here their bare and precipitous sides or slopes clothed in trees. The sheep seemed to hang upon the steeps, as if treading the air. Nor were the wonders less of the plains beneath, which seemed like chasms scooped out of old by an Almighty Hand. How could I fail to be filled with awe, gazing on such wonders; how could not my mind be exalted when I felt myself the lord of such a sight? The sea was some twenty-five miles distant, but hidden by the seaside hills of Sussex, as by a wall of partition.

The intermediate country is a plain, all open to the view from this height, and most pleasing. The very hedges and fences of the fields made an agreeable impression of good order, and the various colours of the vegetation gave a picturesque diversity to the scene and added charms to the prospect.

There are two ways of descending from this point. Of the two roads one goes on the left to Reigate, and one on the right to Dorking. Both lead down into the Weald of Surrey (εἰς τὴν Κοιλο-Συρρίαν), as it is called, and so into Sussex. The same is a miry country, and a rich soil, feeding many oxen, not hilly nor rough, as we could see, but not easy to pass on horse-back nor even on foot. So bad indeed is it as to have become proverbial, so that what is most impassable for horses, and quite impossible for wheels, is said to be like a Sussex road. Nor is the adjacent part of Surrey in one whit different from it in kind. The surface is fairly flat, and free from stones, but impervious to moisture, and lets none pass through. Yet, wet though it be, we saw neither streams nor rivers. Still, a river there is, not far off either, but eluding the eyes and hard to trace, called the Mole. Like that animal it sometimes works under ground, then reappears, and falls at last into the Thames almost over against Hampton.

On the western slope of this mountain is an object of curiosity, with which, as you like pretty things, you would be pleased. It is a considerable space of ground

covered thickly with box trees, unusually fine and tall. They do not grow confusedly nor scattered about as in a natural wood, but are set in ranks in an orderly fashion and disposed as in a park.[1] From each side are paths and entries provided for the gratification of people of taste. Nor were our eyes only pleased, but our nostrils too. For box trees emit both an agreeable and a disagreeable smell at once; and everywhere was diffused a sort of ill-smelling fragrance.

In short, all this region appeared to us most remarkable. All around was mountainous, wild, and awful; places fit for the dwelling not of husbandmen and of herdsmen, for it is unreasonable that hard-working men should perish with hunger in such surroundings, but fitter for those wonder-working and air-nourished poets who weave a thousand legends about Helicon and Parnassus.

Hard by the Mole again appears, winding through the valley. This we crossed, and bending to the south-westward, came to a mountain called Leithe [Leith Hill], the highest in all that country, higher indeed, as it appeared, than the clouds. Perhaps you will think that I am romancing; but, my dear Sir, with my own eyes saw I this great wonder. For as I held on my way, surmounting these heights, in the words of Homer, I was "Reaching to heaven with my head, yet upon earth going." Already meseemed to be passing through the sky, and treading the air, looking with disdain upon the whole earth stretched afar, with nothing of all it had to show hidden from my gaze.

But the wide and varied landscape which I was viewing was all at once hidden from the sight. For the south-west wind, arising from Bramber, drove together the shower-bringing daughters of the darkened air, and cast a thick mist over all, covering the country towards Dorking with a great storm of rain. Yet I, traversing

[1] There is little doubt that the box is indigenous. It is at least as old as the 13th century here, and there is no reason why it should not be native, like the Bearrue Wood—that is, the Box Wood—which gave its name to Berkshire.—Ed.]

the highest ground, suffered nothing, nor was I in the least wetted, but saw the clouds some ten yards below me carried by the wind against the projecting shoulders of the hill, dissolving into dewy showers, and scattered in a copious downfall upon all the country round about. I meanwhile in mid-air, as from a watch tower, myself untroubled, saw all below clouded over, dark and stormy. Above the sky was clear, and the sun at his meridian shone brightly down upon us from a cloudless sky.

What of this, you may say. But listen to what an unexpected phenomenon appeared; you would have been delighted to see it. For as I stood upon the height, all down below upon the left, lying at my feet as it were, you must picture as covered by this veil of cloud, dark and drifting. On this tossed surface shone the sunlight commingled with the moisture, making a wonderful sight. For the dropping clouds receiving the rays so thrown upon them shone with prismatic colours, so that the whole cloudy field was bright with the hues of the rainbow. In fact I saw innumerable rainbows, stretched like spiders' webs across and across, as by a cunning hand. They were not lofty, overarching bows, but to one from our point of vantage seemed to be stretched upon the plain of mist below, wavering from side to side and following me as I proceeded.

I, a poor ignoramus, marvelled greatly at this unexpected and wonderful sight. You, with your curious knowledge of the secrets of Nature, may be able to explain it to me. For my part I was content to return thanks to the sun and to the mountain nymphs for escaping a wetting as I traversed my lofty road. As I descended towards the south my good luck continued. The clouds rolled away, like the curtain from before the stage, and all was again serene. Congratulating myself upon my good fortune I proceeded at leisure, wondering at the streams which rushed down from the hills and accompanied us on either side in our descent.

We came next to a village in the plain, where the chief man of the place, who was by habit and profession

an entertainer of strangers,[1] after looking at us seriously and feeling our coats, expressed his wonder at our being dry. How, Sir, he said, have you managed to come here unsoaked through such a downpour? My good man, I replied, I am come neither over the plain, nor yet from the clouds, but, as I think, by a heavenly route, escaping the bolts of Zeus Ombrios (the God of Storms), let down like the god who descends in a theatre, and quite ready for dinner.

This village is called Lithostrotos.[2] Clearly it is so named from being excellently paved, a rare and valuable feature in a stoneless country. This road was, in fact, a public military way, made by the Romans some 1,500 years ago. It went from Arundel, and the stations on the coast, to the capital of the Trinobantes [London]. A great deal of it has disappeared long ago, owing, as it seems, to the rustics, who annexed these public works from greed of acquisition, and broke it up to build their walls. This part is left, about four miles long. Time has not ruined it, but it remains firm and hard, a lasting monument of public spirit. It is a reproach to the rest of the country, for it stands as a single example of a road fit for riding and easy to traverse. On consideration it is easily recognised to be no work of the natives, for their united energies were never equal to such a performance, but a most valuable achievement of the all-ruling race.

You will ask, whence this hardness, and how was this great mass of stone found in a stoneless country? You will be surprised to hear that the hills furnishing the stone are far off to the south, and that the seashore furnished this great mass of materials. The proof lies in the stones, the sand, and more in the various seaweeds and shells, which are to be found even now in the line of its remains. According to the local story,

[1 No doubt the landlord of the "Red Lion" at Oekley.—Ed.]

[2 Stone Street. Oekley was the name of the church and manor. What is now called Oekley, the village on the Green, used to be called Stone Street.—Ed.]

the stones were conveyed from the coast by the hands of thousands of soldiers, who industriously passed them on, and so completed the difficult work.[1] When I consider the Romans I cannot but praise their great aims and magnificent conceptions, in many respects, and not least in their care for public works, especially when I am following their pavement in these days of ours. For immediately upon leaving this I fell into the foulest ways, in a most decidedly savage and miry country. A stranger like myself could not tell whether it was meant for the home of men or of beasts; and as for the roads, they were the most detestable, Sussex roads in short. No one would think them to be thoroughfares, or high roads, but rather occupation roads or cattle tracks, everywhere trodden by the feet of cattle. We on our horses had to go backwards and forwards like cattle, constantly advancing and returning, following the windings of the ways. Nor now, though it was summer, had the roads lost the characteristics of winter weather. The wet still lay upon their clay surface, or sometimes bursting suddenly from below clogged us on our journey. By this slippery and uneven going our horses could hardly keep their legs, but slid and floundered along, making slow progress in imminent danger of falling.

So rode we, some ten miles, with no dust certainly, but with plenty of water, till we saw appearing not far off on the right a lofty spire, shingled, of timber-work in imitation of stone. This which we saw was Horsham, the capital of all those who dwell in the woods of the Anderidae, an ancient and populous place. There is built the common prison, and the court house; and thither come all the folk once a year to the assizes, and also weekly to the market. There London dealers buy fowls innumerable. This did not appeal to us so much, though we found the chickens very acceptable

[1 This popular tradition is not true. The road goes over river gravel containing flints in places, and from these flints, and from flints from the chalk, it is largely made. *See* Topley, *Geology of the Weald*, p. 381.—Ed.]

to us as travellers; but here in the midst of the clay there was actually a sandy stretch of country good to ride over for some four miles. There is also here a treasure of wealth rare in this country, a stone quarry, whence they dig flat stones which they use instead of tiles for roofing their houses.

Dr. Burton rode from Horsham through part of St. Leonard's Forest, his highly-prized sandy stretch of land near Horsham, to Shermanbury, where his step-father lived. He was rector.[1] Thence he went to Lewes, and back along the Downs to Brighton, Shoreham and Chichester. The details of his Sussex journey belong rather to the Transactions of the Archæological Society of that county, nor is he always minutely topographical in Sussex. He has some severe things to say about the intelligence of the inhabitants, and he continues to execrate the roads.

A few passages may be quoted: "The women are "not ill-looking nor badly dressed—but why are the "oxen, and the pigs, and the women, and the other "animals among the Sussex folk, so very long legged? "Is it not from the difficulty of drawing their feet out "of this clay soil, so that by dint of this continual "drawing their muscles are stretched and their bones "elongated?" He maliciously uses the Greek idiom, which enables him to speak of "the women and the "other animals," as Xenophon, in an historic passage, spoke of "the sheep and the other camels."

Brighton he found being washed away by the sea: "The aspect of the village towards the seaside was "very pitiable. For on every hand we saw deserted "houses, and the traces of ruined walls . . . . for the "waves, dashing violently upon the shore, undermine "and destroy the foundations. . . . To counteract

[1] Mr. Nicholson, Secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society, has kindly told me that the Rev. John Bear married Mrs. Burton, the Doctor's mother.

"this danger they have contrived a device whereby "strong wooden barricades are erected, strengthened "by posts, reaching down from the beach towards the "sea, some three hundred yards long, and about a "furlong apart or rather more." It is the earliest description which I know of groynes. This was written about ten years before Brighton began to become known as a sea-bathing resort. Here they lodged in a bad inn, and were kept awake by the noise of the sailors, and still more by the fish-wives. "Frequent about the "house was muddy-footed Thetis daughter of the old "man of the sea"—an intentional variation from the Homeric "silver-footed Thetis."

Of Shoreham he writes: "Riding from Brighton some "six miles we came to Shoreham, where the river Shore "falls into the sea. The place is not attractive to look "at, but it is a port, with shipping, and a Custom "House and revenue officers. It is moreover a Borough, "electing two Members to the House of Commons. "This is the chief source of pride to its inhabitants, "and more than this, men do say that every seven "years they grow rich by the disposal of these votes."

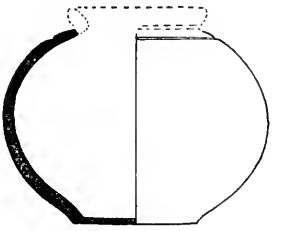
He found the river difficult and even dangerous to cross, and went up to Bramber, the nearest bridge, and so to Findon, and thence to Chichester, which he does not describe. To us it appears an omission that he takes no notice of New Shoreham Church. But he never mentions any building for its architecture, and church towers are to him only landmarks. Probably, if he had any taste at all, it was similar to that of the German baron who half a century later said that the English landscape was very beautiful, only unfortunately every village was disfigured by a barbarous Gothic church. His name for the river is noticeable, the Shore. The Soar is a Leicestershire river, and Shore may well be the real name of the Shoreham river. Doubts are, I believe, thrown on the antiquity of the name Adur by which it is now known.

A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FOUND AT NORMANDY, NEAR ASH.

BY

MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

IN a recent volume of the *Collections* (XXVII, p. 155) is a note recording the presentation to the Museum of a small hoard of Roman bronze coins found in the year 1904 at the Manor Nurseries, Normandy, in the parish of Ash. The pot containing the coins was unfortunately broken, but such fragments as were preserved have been fitted together and the shape recovered. For the repair of the pot and for the drawing from which the accompanying illustration has been made I am indebted to Mr. Thomas May, F.S.A., who has also furnished the following description: "A small pipkin or *olla*, with oblate spheroidal body (rim wanting), a slight girth-groove on the shoulder. Clay, fumed dirty grey, with darker surface slightly polished. Height, about $4\frac{3}{4}$; diameters, bulge $5\frac{1}{2}$, base $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches." The rim, of which no fragment was recovered, is conjecturally restored in the drawing.



COIN POT, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Various hoards have been found in the county from time to time, but only two have been properly described and placed on record in our *Collections*, viz., the hoard found at Croydon in 1903,[1] which is of later date than

[1] *See* Vol. XIX, pp. 1—26, described by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, and reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 S., V, pp. 36—62. Another hoard found at Croydon in 1905, but much earlier in date, is described in full in the latter publication, 4 S., VII, pp. 353—372.

the Normandy one, as it contained only coins of Constantius II, Constans, Magnentius and Gallus; and the hoard found at Brooklands in 1907,[1] which, although it contained certain coins similar to those found at Normandy, is of slightly earlier date. Unfortunately, neither of these hoards were examined in their entirety, as many pieces had been distributed before their examination by any competent authority. It is believed, however, that the Normandy hoard has been secured complete.

The Brooklands hoard contained coins of Diocletian, Maximian, Constantius and Galerius, the two latter with the title of Cæsar only, and was probably buried between the years 297—305. The Normandy hoard is about ten years later, as it contains coins of the fourth issue of Constantine I, struck between the years 313—317, most probably before the year 314, and must have been buried somewhere between 315—320.

The coins consist entirely of folles, ranging from the large folles first issued in 296, at the reform of the coinage under Diocletian, to the small folles of Constantine I, which were superseded about the year 314, and during his fourth coinage, by smaller coins known as centenionales, measuring 19 mm. The folles, as first issued, measured from 28 to 26 mm., but gradually diminished in size to about 20 mm., and, needless to say, also diminished in weight. The portraits on the coins cannot be relied upon as evidence, as M. Jules Maurice[2] has shown that they are not necessarily those of the persons named, but may represent colleagues in the Empire

The Emperors or Cæsars represented in the hoard are Diocletian, Maximian Hercules, Constantius, Galerius Maximianus, Severus, Maximinus Daza, Constantine I, and Licinius I. The mints are Carthage, London, Lyons, Rome, Siscia, Tarraco and Trèves. The western mints,

[1] *See* Vol. XXII, pp. 184—191, also described by Mr. G. F. Hill, with a useful plate at p. 186, giving the various types, most of which are represented in the Normandy hoard. This paper was also reprinted from the *Numismatic Chronicle*, 4 S., Vol. VIII, pp. 208—215.

[2] *Numismatique Constantinienne*, Vol. I, pp. 1—161.

as usual, predominate, London heading the list with fifty-nine examples, about one-half of the total; Trèves follows with twenty-four; and Lyons with twelve. Of the other mints, Carthage is represented by four, Tarraco by five, Rome by two, and Siscia by a single example.

The reverse types are as follows:

Consecratio	1
Fides Militum	1
Genio Augusti	1
Genio Populi Romani	55
Genio Pop. Rom.	16
Marti Conservatori	1
Marti Patri Propug.	4
Principi Juventutis	1
Providentia Deorum Quies Augg.	2
Quies Augustorum	3
Sacra Moneta Augg. et Cæss. nn.	7
Salvis Augg. et Caess. Fel. Kart	4
Soli Invicto Comiti	19
Total	115

The condition of the coins is fair, but none retain any trace of the silvering to which they were subjected before issue.

The following is a list of the obverses, with the dates of issue of the various pieces:

DIOCLETIAN, 284—305 A.D.

Coinage of				
296—305	A *a*	IMP. C. DIOCLETIANVS P. F. AVG.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	2
	b	IMP. DIOCLETIANVS AVG.	„ „ „ „	2
	c	IMP. DIOCLETIANVS P. AVG.	„ „ „ „	3
	d	IMP. DIOCLETIANVS	„ „ „ „	1
	e	. . . DIOCLETIANVS	„ „ „ „	1
	B *a*	IMP. DIOCLETIANVS AVG.	Bust l. „ „	2
	C *a*	IMP. C. DIOCLETIANVS P. F. AVG.	Undraped bust r., laureate	2
	b	IMP. DIOCLETIANVS P. AVG.	„ „ „ „	1
	c	IMP. DIOCLETIANVS P. F. AVG.	„ „ „ „	1
305—307	D *a*	D. N. DIOCLETIANO P. F. S. AVG.	Bust r., laureate, in imperial mantle, holding branch and thunderbolt	3
			Total	18

DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN HERCULES.

Coinage of				
296—305	A *a*	IMP. DIOCLETIANVS AVG. ET MAXIMIANVS AVG.	Busts r., cuirassed and laureate	1
			Total	1

MAXIMIAN HERCULES, 286—305 A.D.

Coinage of				
296—305	A *a*	IMP. C. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	1
	b	IMP. C. MAXIMIANVS P. AVG.	„ „ „ „ „	1
	c	IMP. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.	„ „ „ „ „	1
	d	IMP. MAXIMIANVS P. AVG.	„ „ „ „ „	1
	B *a*	IMP. C. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.	Undraped bust r., laureate	4
	b	IMP. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.	„ „ „ „	3
	c	IMP.	„ „ „ „	1
	C *a*	IMP. MAXIMIAMVS P. AVG.	Undraped bust, l., laureate	1
305—307	D *a*	D. N. MAXIMIANO P. F. S. AVG.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	1
	E *a*	D. N. MAXIMIANO FELICISSIMO SEN. AVG.	Bust r., laureate, in imperial mantle, holding branch and thunderbolt . . .	3
			Total	17

CONSTANTIVS I, Cæsar. 292—305. Augustus, 305—306 A.D.

Coinage of				
		As Cæsar:		
296—305	A *a*	CONSTANTIVS NOB. C.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	7
	b	CONST	„ „ „ „ „ .	1
	B *a*	CONSTANTIVS NOB. CAES.	Undraped bust r., laureate .	2
	b	CONSTAN	„ „ „ „ .	1
	C *a*	CONSTANTIVS NOB. CAES.	Undraped bust l., laureate .	1
		As Augustus:		
305—306	D *a*	IMP. CONSTANTIVS AVG.	Bust l., cuirassed and laureate	1
307	E *a*	DIVO CONSTANTIO AVG.	Undraped bust r., laureate .	1
			Total	14

GALERIUS MAXIMIANVS. Cæsar, 292—305. Augustus, 305—311 A.D.

Coinage of				
		As Cæsar:		
296—305	A *a*	MAXIMIANVS NOBIL. C.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	4
	b	MAXIMIANVS NOB. CAES.	„ „ „ „ „	4
	B *a*	MAXIMIANVS NOB. CAES.	Undraped bust r., laureate	3
	b	MAXIMIANVS	„ „ „ „	1
		As Augustus:		
305—307	C *a*	IMP. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.	Undraped bust r., laureate	1
307—309	D *a*	IMP. MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	1
			Total	14

SEVERVS, Cæsar, 305—306. Augustus, 306—307 A.D.

Coinage of				
		As Cæsar:		
305—306	A *a*	SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS C.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate .	1
	b	SEVERVS NOBILISSIMVS CAES.	„ „ „ „ „ .	1
		As Augustus:		
306—307	B *a*	IMP. SEVERVS P. F. AVG.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate .	1
			Total .	3

MAXIMINVS II DAZA. Cæsar, 305—308. Augustus, 308—313 A.D.

Coinage of				
		As Cæsar:		
305—307	A *a*	MAXIMINVS NOBILI CAES.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	2
	b	MAXIMINVS NOB. C.	„ „ „ „ „	1
	c	[GAL.] VAL. MAXIMINVS NOB. C.	„ „ „ „ „	1
			Total .	4

CONSTANTINE I, Cæsar, 306—307. Augustus, 307—337 A.D.

Coinage of				
		As Cæsar:		
306—307	A *a*	CONSTANTINVS NOB. C.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	4
	b	FL. VAL. CONSTANTINVS NOB. C.	„ „ „ „ „	4
		As Augustus:		
307—309	B *a*	IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. AVG.	Bust, r., cuirassed and laureate	3
	b	IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.	„ „ „ „ „	7
	c	IMP. C. CONSTANTINVS, P. F. AVG.	„ „ „ „ „	2
309—313	C *a*	IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. AVG.	„ „ „ „ „	2
	b	IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.	Head r., laureate . .	1
313—317	D *a*	CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate	4
	b	IMP. CONSTANTINVS AVG.	„ „ „ „ „ .	2
	c	IMP. CONSTANTINVS P. F. AVG.	„ „ „ „ „ .	12
			Total .	41

LICINIVS I. 307—324 A.D.

Coinage of				
309—313	A *a*	IMP. LICINIVS P. F. AVG.	Bust r., cuirassed and laureate . .	3
			Total .	3

Diocletian		18
Diocletian and Maximian .		1
Maximian		17
Constantius I (as Cæs.) .	12	14
„ (as Aug.) .	2	
Galerius (as Cæs.) . .	12	14
„ (as Aug.) . .	2	
Severus (as Cæs.) . .	2	3
„ (as Aug.) . .	1	
Maximinus Daza . . .		4
Constantine I (as Cæs.) .	8	41
„ (as Aug.)	33	
Licinius I . . .		3
Total		115

The reverses are here treated under the various mints. The letters attached to the names of the Emperors refer to the above list of obverses:

Mint: CARTHAGE.

Rev.—SALVIS AVGG. ET CAESS. FEL. KART. Draped female looking left, holding fruit in each hand.

A	Diocletian. C *c* (1)	1
B	Maximian. B *b* (3)	3
	Total of Carthage . .	4

Mint: LONDON.

Rev.—GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. The Genius of the Roman People, standing left, sacrificing; a cornucopiæ in left and a patera in right hand.

Without m.-mark.	Diocletian A *a* (2): C *a* (1)	3
	Maximian. A *a* (2): A *b* (1): A *c* (1)	4
	Constantius. A *a* (4): B *b* (1)	5
	Galerius. A *a* (1): A *b* (4): B *a* (1)	6
	Severus. A *a* (1): A *b* (1): B *a* (1)	3
	Maximinus Daza. A *a* (2)	2
	Constantine I. A *a* (4)	4

Rev.—GENIO POP. ROM. The Genius of the Roman People sacrificing, as before.

Without m.-mark.	Galerius. D *a* (1)	1
	Constantine I. A *b* (1)	1
PLN	Maximian. D *a* (1)	1
	Maximinus Daza. A *c* (1)	1
	Constantine I. A *b* (2); B *a* (1): B *b* (1)	7
⁂ PLN	Licinius. A *a* (3)	3

Rev.—MARTI PATRI PROPVG. Mars, armed, advancing right.

PLN	Constantine I. B *a* (2); B *b* (2)	4
	Total carried forward	45

Total brought forward 45

Rev.—PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG. Providentia and Quies facing one another.

Without m.-mark. Maximian. E *a* (2) 2

Rev.—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Figure of the Sun to left, right hand extended, globe in left.

PLN Constantine I. D *c* (1) 1

* | PLN Constantine I. C *a* (2) 2

T | F PLN Constantine I. D *c* (9) 9

Total of London . . 59

Mint: LYONS.

Rev.—GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, as before.

| B PLG (altar in field) Diocletian, A *b* (2) 2

.. .. .. Constantius, A *a* (1) 1

| ✻ PLG (altar in field) Diocletian, A *b* (1) 1

.. .. .. Constantius, A *a* (1); D *a* (1) 2

.. .. .. Maximinus Daza, A *b* (1) 1

P | LP Constantius, C *a* (1) 1

Rev.—GENIO POP. ROM., as before.

CI | H S PLG (altar in field) Constantine I B *c* (2) 2

Rev.—QVIES AVGVSTORVM. Draped female (Quies) to left, holding branch in right and upright sceptre in left hand.

| N PLG Diocletian, D *a* (2) 2

Total of Lyons . . 12

Mint: ROME.

Rev.—M. SACRA AVGG. [ET CAESS. NN.] Moneta to left, holding cornucopiæ in left and scales in right hand.

RT Diocletian, A *b* (1) 1

Rev.—SACRA MONETA AVGG. ET CAESS. NN. Moneta, as before.

| O S ≡≡≡ (S and a club [?]) Maximian, B *a* (1) 1

Total of Rome . . 2

Mint: SISCIA.

Rev.—GENIO AVGVSTI. The Genius of the Emperor, standing left, sacrificing: a cornucopiæ in left and a patera in right hand.

$\frac{\cup \mid A}{SIS}$	Constantine I, C *b* (1)	1
	Total of Siscia . .	1

Mint: TARRACO.

Rev.—FIDES MILITVM. Fides seated left, holding two standards.

$\overline{ST\bullet}$	Maximian, A *c* (1)	1

Rev.—GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, as before.

$\frac{\ast \mid}{PT\bullet}$	Diocletian, C *a* (1)	1
	Maximian, B *a* (1)	1

Rev.—SACRA MONETA AVGG. ET CAES. NOST, as before.

$\overline{PT\bullet}$	Maximian, B *c* (1)	1
$\overline{ST\bullet}$	Galerius, B *a* (1).	1
	Total of Tarraco . .	5

Mint: TRÈVES

Rev.—GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, as before.

$\frac{A \mid}{TR}$	Galerius, B *b* (1)	1
$\frac{A \mid \Gamma}{TR}$	Maximian, C *a* (1)	1
$\frac{B \mid}{TR}$	Diocletian, C *b* (1)	1
$\frac{B \mid \ast}{TR}$	Diocletian and Maximian, A *a* (1)	1
$\frac{S \mid A}{PTR}$	Constantine I, A *b* (1)	1
$\frac{S \mid F}{PTR}$	Maximian, A *d* (2)	2
	Galerius, A *a* (1)	1
$\frac{S \mid F}{ITR}$	Diocletian, A *c* (2)	2
	Constantius, A *a* (1)	1
$\frac{S \mid F}{IITR}$	Diocletian, A *c* (1); A *b* (1)	2
	Galerius, A *a* (2)	2
	Total carried forward	15

Total brought forward 15

Rev.—MARTI CONSERVATORI. Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Mars to right.

Without m.-mark. Constantine I, D *a* (1) 1

Rev.—MONETA S. AVGG. ET CAESS. NN., as before.

S | F / [P]TR Diocletian A *e* (1) 1

Rev.—PRINCIPI IVVENTVTIS. The Emperor standing left, holding two standards.

S | A / PTR Constantine I, B *b* (1) 1

Rev.—QVIES AVGVSTORVM, as before.

S | A / PTR Diocletian, D *a* (1) 1

Rev.—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Radiate and draped bust of the Sun to right.

Without m.-mark. Constantine I, D *b* (2) 2

Rev.—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Figure of the Sun to left, right hand extended, globe in left.

T | F / PTR Constantine I, D *a* (3) 3

Total of Trèves . . 24

INCOMPLETE OR ILLEGIBLE MARKS.

Rev.—CONSECRATIO. An eagle on an altar.

——— Constantius, E *a* (1). Probably Lyons 1

Rev.—GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, as before.

S | F / //////// Constantius, A *b* (1). Probably Trèves 1

R | / //// Galerius, B *a* (1) 1

| / ——— Galerius, C *a* (1) 1

Total carried forward 4

	Total brought forward	4
	Rev.—SACRA MONETA, etc., as before.	
——	Constantius. B *a* (2)	2
	Rev.—SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Figure of the Sun. as before.	
F | T	Constantine I, D *c* (1). Possibly Lyons	1
T |	Constantine I, D *c* (1). Possibly London	1
	Total . .	8

Total of Carthage . .	4
.. .. London . .	59
.. .. Lyons . .	12
.. .. Rome . .	2
.. .. Siscia . .	1
.. .. Tarraco . .	5
. .. Trèves . .	24
Incomplete or Illegible .	8
Total . .	115

face p. 56.

BRIDGE STREET, OTHERWISE "THE STREAM," GODALMING;
IN THE MID-19th CENTURY.

THE GREATE HOUSE, CALLED COLES, OTHERWISE COLES *ALIAS* FRENCHES, FORMERLY IN BRIDGE STREET, GODALMING.

BY

P. WOODS, C.B.

THE annexed view of Bridge Street, formerly known as "The Stream," or "Watery way," is published by the permission of Messrs. Craddock, of the Market Place, Godalming. It is copied, in reduced size, from a photograph accidentally discovered by the writer of this paper, at Brighton, a few years after the destruction of the picturesque buildings visible on the left side of street. The whole range was demolished *circ.* 1860, with the exception of the slip of building on the extreme left, viz., the end of a still existing house which stands at the upper end of the property. The Public Hall, lately incorporated in the municipal buildings, was erected at the lower end, in the early sixties.

The front view (Plate II, *a*) of the great house, by Edward Hassell (1828), is convicted of much inaccuracy, when compared with the photograph, but it depicts a second wing which undoubtedly existed although not projecting so far forward as the main wing; and which is concealed by the gatehouse in the photographic view. There was also some curtain of building connecting the lesser wing with the side of the gatehouse, but the nondescript representation in Hassell's sketch does not recall the details to the writer's memory.

He is greatly indebted to Mr. H. J. T. Wood, of 2, New Square, for bygone opportunities of examining and making extracts from records relating to the Bridge

Street property. Many of them have now been deposited at the British Museum and the Library of the Surrey Archæological Society.

According to a vague tradition of the mid-19th century, the great house had been a hunting box of John, Henry VIII or another of the English kings, but no kind of authority for the story can be traced. The site was cot-held, an ancient form of tenure referred to in Vol. XXIII of the *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, in which (p. 106) there is a statement of the services rendered by a certain Ralph Besant for a cotlond in the near neighbourhood of Coles; and, at least from the commencement of the reign of Henry VII, the property was in private hands. The style of architecture does not suggest that the gatehouse and main building were of earlier date than the last quarter of the 15th century; but, on the other hand, they must have been erected before March, 1560–1, when John Inwood, the then proprietor, made his will in terms which could only have applied thereto.[1]

In the title deeds, &c., of the 16th century the house is usually called *Coles*, sometimes *Coles alias Frenches*, and it is uncertain whether it may have stood on one or the other of two cotholdings respectively called *Coles* and *Frenches*, or partly on each.

The name of "Coles" was doubtless derived from the family of Cole, of which some members were charged to the Poll tax as landholders, *circ.* 1380–1[2]. Possibly it was owned by John Cole, of Godalming (d. *circ.* 1442–8), whose relict, Isabella Cole, in her pure widowhood, granted her lands, &c., in Godalming—including a cotholding on the south side of the High Street—to Thomas Oueton and Robert Glover, *circ.* 1448.[3] At any rate,

[1] The framework of one of the large windows was removed to Loseley and inserted in part of the stabling. If still in existence, the mouldings might throw some light on the date.

[2] Exch. Lay Subs., 184/29.

[3] *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XXIII, p. 97.

the production of the deed of grant and the consequent admission of Oueton and Glover are recorded on the roll of a Hundred Court held on 28th March, 1448, immediately after an order that a certain William Aubrey should attend to answer to the Lord for his entry into the Lord's fee of one cotland called Cooles; and for contempt done to the Steward in Court (ad huc datus est dies Willielmo Awbrey usque ad proximam [curiam] ad respondendum domino tam pro ingressu facto in feodum domini de j cotlond vocata Cooles quam pro contemptu facto Senescallo in Curia). Whether or not William Awbrey purged his contempt and obtained peaceable possession is not discoverable;[1] and the name of Cooles or Coles is lost sight of until 1486, when one Arnold Champion was Tenant or Tenant in occupation.

Frenches was no doubt so called from the family of Frensshe, who had acquired it some time before the close of the 15th century, but it was previously called *Fowlers*. At a Hundred Court held on 28th August, 1483, there was a presentment of the death of John Frensshe, who had held a moiety of a tenement called *Fowlers* at an annual rent of ij^{s} j^{d}; and Henry Frensshe, his son and heir, was admitted, &c.[2] A few years later, at Michaelmas, 1486, Arnold Champion and John Hamond, the deputies of John Ede the Reeve, prepared a list of

[1] A deed of grant of 1463 by William Awbrey, of the Parish of Godalming, yeoman, and Isabella, his wife, to Mathew Hardynge, of land near Farncomb was preserved amongst the Wood charters relating to Coles and other estates. It is now Add. Ch., Brit. Mus., No. 56,176.

[2] Add. Ch., Brit. Mus., No. 26,892. The record has partly perished, but the rent of ij^{s} j^{d} is almost certainly right. The entry appears to be as follows :—Ad istam tenentes presentant quod Johannes Frensshe qui de domino tenuit medietatem unius tenementi cum pertinentibus vocati Fowlers per redditum ij^{s} j^{d} per annum diem suum clausit extremum; unde accidit domino de herietto j juvenca quæ remanet ad staurum domini. Super quo venit Henricus Frensshe filius & heres predicti Johannis. Et petit se admitti ad predictam medietatem. Et admissus est tenendo sibi & [heredibus] suis secundum consuetudinem hujus manerii per redditum & servicia quæ ad ea pertinent, Et dat de fine pro tali ingressu habendo, Et fecit domino fidelitatem.

the quit rents payable for the half-year by Tenants and Tenants in occupation, including Henry Frensshe for his lands xiij^{d}, and Arnold Champion for the tenement called Cooles ij^{s} [1]; and the respective yearly rents of 2^{s} 2^{d} and 4^{s} were thenceforth frequently referred to as payable in respect of the two tenements in Bridge Street with their outlying lands in the common fields, &c., called Frenches and Coles. Parcels of the two holdings seem, however, to have lost their identity, and to have been confused not only with one another but also with the neighbouring Besants or Pheasants.

Henry Frensshe's land descended to one Richard Frensshe of Godalming, yeoman; who, by deed of 26th December, 1521,[2] granted his lands, &c., in the parish of Godalming or elsewhere in Surrey to trustees, for the successive life uses of himself and his wife Elizabeth, and for the performance of his Will; and, by his Will of 7th May, 1542,[3] he directed that his wife should have his lands, &c., in the above parish and county for life, with a remainder to John Inwode of Godalming, clothier, and his heirs: on condition that he or they should pay £50 to the testator or his executors. Richard Frensshe died soon after the date of his Will, leaving his wife Elizabeth to wind up his estate;[4] and an account of rents collected in the year ended Michaelmas, 1542,[5] includes the receipt of 2^{s} 2^{d} from Elizabeth Renche for one tenement with one garden and one croft of land appertaining thereto, late in the tenure of Henry Frenche; and 4^{s} from the same Elizabeth for one tenement called Colles.

To what extent, if any, Coles was affected by Richard Frensshe's Deed of Trust and Will is uncertain; but

[1] Henricus Frensshe pro terra sua xiij^{d}. Arnoldus Champion pro tenemento vocato Cooles ij^{s}.

[2] Add. Ch., Brit. Mus., No. 56,180.

[3] *Ibid.*, No. 56,185.

[4] Elizabeth Frenche, widow, was sued for a debt, as executrix of Richard Frenche, in the Godalming Hundred Court, in January, 1542–3. [Loseley Ch., No. 212.]

[5] Ministers' Accounts, 33 & 34 Hen. VIII, No. 6,028.

from an award made by arbitrators in 1542–3,[1] in a dispute between another Arnold Champion of one part and a certain John Boyes and his wife Johane and John Inwood of the other part, it would seem that Richard Frensshe must have acquired some title to the property by or before an indenture (date not stated) between Mr. and Mrs. Boyes and himself, under which an annual sum of 10*s.* was payable to Mr. Boyes out of Coles.

It cannot be ascertained how the interest of Arnold Champion of 1486 passed to his namesake of 1542–3 and to Mr. and Mrs. Boyes,[2] perhaps also to an Alderman Walter Champion (died 1533–4); or in what manner he was related to them.

The Champion tables of descent vary in their details, the compilers thereof having apparently confused individuals bearing like Christian names. There were at least three co-existent Arnold Champions, *circ.* 1545, viz., Arnold the elder (died 1546) who was apparently the disputant in the strife relating to Coles; Arnold the younger, otherwise Arnold in the Sand, the son of a Robert who had died in 1537; and Arnold the innkeeper (died 1558–62), who was described as the son and heir of Richard Champion, deceased, as early as January, 1528–9, and who was the elder brother of Sir Richard Champion, Lord Mayor of London in 1565.[3]

Arnold Champion, of 1486, was probably the father or uncle of Walter Champion, alderman, citizen and draper, of London (died 1533–4), and of Walter's brothers, John Champion, clerk residentiary of Chichester Cathedral (died 1537) and Thomas Champion, of Godalming (living 1505), and also of their sisters Elizabeth, Beatrice

[1] *See* p. 66.

[2] Redlands, in Witley, was at one time held by John Boyes of Chichester, afterwards by an Arnold Champion, and, *circ.* 1548, by Richard Compton. [T. R., Misc. Book, No. 168, and Land Rev., Misc. Book, No. 190.]

[3] Sir Richard is usually treated as the son of a Robert Champion.

and Johane; this last Johane being almost certainly identical with the before-mentioned Johane, the wife of John Boyes.[1]

Arnold Champion the elder (died 1546) was probably the son of the brother Thomas;[2] and although referred to by the alderman as his cousin, was apparently his nephew and perhaps heir-at-law.

Alderman Champion's Will, dated 21st January, 1533-4,[3] is of much interest. It was made after the passing of the statute entitled A Bill of the Chauntries (23 Henry VIII, cap. 10), and contained no direct devise of land to the use of religious houses or corporations, but almost every bequest has the ultimate object of prayer for the soul of the testator. He left legacies for the benefit of prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate and the two Counters, &c., &c.; for the repairs and ornamentation of the parishe church of Godalmynge in Surre, where he was borne; other parish churches "nyghe aboute the said paryshe of Godalmynge"; poor churches elsewhere; poor householders of London; 100 persons next of his kin; 40 poor maidens in Godalmynge and other parishes next about; to his brother, master John Champion, priste, and sisters Elizabeth, Beatrix and Johan; for the repair of ways and bridges; to 100 poor folks in the parish of Godalmynge; to his cousin, Arnold Champion's wife; and to his daughters Johane and Agnes[4] at their lawful age or maryage. He freely pardons, releases and forgives unto his cosen, Arnold

[1] Thomas conveyed a mill, &c., at Catteshull to his brother Walter in 1505 (Cart., Misc., Vol. V, No. 27, Pub. Rec. Off.). Walter left legacies to his sisters Elizabeth, Beatrice and Johan [*see* p. 64]. John, by his Will of 15th Oct., 1537 (Probate, P. C. C., 31st October, 1537), left legacies to his sisters Elizabeth and Beatrice, and to his sister Boyes, and appointed John Boyes, of Chichester, one of his executors.

[2] An Arnold, son of Thomas Champion, was one of the co-feoffees of a Richard Champion, of Godalming, of lands, &c., in the parish of Godalming and elsewhere in Surrey, *circ.* 1503–4.

[3] Probate, P. C. C., 6/10 February, 1533-4 (Hogen 10).

[4] Johane and Agnes were, beyond doubt, identical with the two daughters of Arnold the elder (*see* note, page 66).

Champion, all manner of debts, money and reckonings which he in any manner oweth him, &c.; and he adds "over that yf the house and lande that he now dwellythe in, being in travers, be cleryd and made sure of such trobles and tytles as is now moveyd. I will they and gyve unto the said Arnold thos xlvj^{s} viij^{d} sterlinge wych to me belongyth of the said house and land to pray, &c., and to thentent he shalbe charytable to poure people there, that they may have cause to pray for my soule," &c., &c. He willed that his wife Dyonyse should have for life his lands, tenements, rents, &c., in the towns, fields and parishes of Godalmynge, Gylforde, Blackwater and Chelingeford [*Qy.* Chiddingfold], in Surrey; in Bromley, Swannescombe and Grene, in Kent; and in the same counties, &c. (except the lease of his mill, in the parish of Godalmynge, left to Arnold Qynte), Dyonise to find an honest priest to sing for his soul and the soules of . . . . . in the college church of St. Anthony, and to pay him for his yearly salary vij^{li} sterling, and yearly give to a poure man in the parishe of Godalmynge xxvj^{s} viij^{d} sterling to pray for his soule, &c., &c. After the decease of his wife the lands to be sold; and out of the proceeds of sale of the lands within the City of London, a chantry to be founded; also to be paid to a poure man of the parish of Godalmynge yearly for evermore the said xxvj^{s} viij^{d} to pray, &c. The residue of the money coming from the sale to be applied to the "making and amendinge of foule high wayes and redeamynge of prysoners, fyndynge of poure scolers, poure maydens marriages and other dedys of charytie moste to the pleasure of God and the salvacon of my soule." The residue of money coming of goods, &c., to be disposed of to poor maidens' marriages, making, &c., of foul highways, &c., &c. Principal Executrix, his wife Dyonyse, and co-executors, Antony Elyott and Robert Chapman, of London, draper, &c., &c. Whether these directions for the sale of the lands were carried out is uncertain. There are indications that Arnold Champion the elder, by some means or other, came into

possession of part of the alderman's realty, although not devised to him by the Will.[1]

It is a reasonable conjecture that "Coles" was the house "*in travers*." At any rate, troubles, &c., were moved in connection with the property, and Sir Christopher More and Richard Bydon were appointed arbitrators in the aforesaid controversy between Arnold Champion and others, upon their rights, &c., of and in the messuage or tenement called Coles and certain lands, &c., in Godalming late in the tenure of Richard French, deceased; and they, by their award of 19th March, 1542–3,[2] directed that Arnold Champion should release unto John Inwood and his heirs all his right in the messuage, &c.; that John Boyes should peaceably enjoy his annual rent of 10^{s} going out of the premises, according to an indenture made between the said John Boyes and Johane, his wife, and the said Richard Frenche; and that the said John Boyes should pay the said Arnold xl^{s}; that John Inwood should pay to the said Arnold xxvj^{s} viij^{d}; and, finally, that John Boyes and his wife Johane should make, &c., to John Inwood such assurance, &c., of the said messuage, &c., as by counsell advised.

The award was followed by a Recovery and Fine in the Hundred Court. On 20th March, 1543–4,[3] Robert Peyto demanded 1 mess., 1 garden, and 2 acres of land in Godalming against John Inwood, who called Arnold Champion to warrant; and, ultimately, on 10th April, 1544, John Streter (presumably the common vouchee) failed to appear. On 21st May, 1544,[4] John Inwood

[1] Arnold Champion the elder died on 24th September, 1546, seized of many estates, whereof some at least were in parishes, &c., curiously resembling those referred to in Alderman Walter's will. His co-heirs were Thomas, the son of his late daughter Joane by her husband, James Hobson, aged about 13 years, and Agnes, his other daughter, wife of Richard Compton, aged 30 years and upwards, in November, 1547 [Inq. P. M.]. Some of his estates in Godalming and the neighbourhood descended to the Tichbornes through marriage with the Comptons.

[2] Add. Ch., Brit. Mus., No. 56,186.

[3] *Ibid.*, No. 56,187.

[4] *Ibid.*, No. 56,188.

claimed the like parcels from John Boyes and his wife Johane; and, on 12th June, they appeared by Arnold Champion, their attorney; and, Johane having been examined alone, it was agreed that the messuage, garden and land were John Inwood's.

It is, of course, conceivable that the wealthy Champions erected the great house, but the following entries in the well-known survey of 1548[1] suggest that Mr. Inwood must have built or greatly enlarged it after his title was confirmed; for it is unlikely that he added a large mansion to his own dwelling house, as would otherwise be suggested by the second of the entries.[2]

By his Will of 14th March, 1560–61, John Inwood, then of Godalming, clothier, directed the preservation as standards, in the house he inhabited, of sundry pieces of furniture in the chamber over the parlor, the chamber next adjoining, his own chamber over the hall, the gate-house loft and the great parlor. With some slight exception, he devised life interests in his estates successively to his wife Julia (died *circ.* 1570–75) and to his only child Johane and her husband Lawrence Elliot (died 1582); with subsequent entails of specific parcels on his grandchildren, *e.g.*, on his grandson John Elliott and his issue, &c., the messuage or tenement where he, the testator, dwelt, and the messuage or tenement where

[1] Land Rev., Misc. Books, Surveys, Vol. 190, 1–3 Edw. VI.

[2] Tenentes vocati Cotholders in Godalmyng Burgo

Johannes Inwod tenet j tenementum cum gardino ac j croftum eidem adjacens nuper Henrici Frenche ac postea Ricardi Frenche & reddit inde	ijˢ ijᵈ	
Idem tenet j tenementum vocatum Cowles modo adjunctum ad tenementum suum in quo inhabitat & reddit inde per annum	ijˢ	iiijˢ
Ricardus Compton tenet certas terras dicto tenemento vocato Cowles pertinentes jacentes in campis de Godalmyng & reddit inde per annum	ijˢ	

According to a marginal note of correction or later revision, John Inwood held all the parcels; but the land in the fields cannot have been included in the small acreage comprised in the Recovery and Fine of 1543–4. Richard Compton was the son-in-law of Arnold Champion the elder.

Robert Banister dwelt; also his dyehouse, barns, stables, fyer-racks, &c. [Probate, P. C. C., 23rd April, 1561. Stonarde 11.]

Mrs. Elliott survived her mother and husband, and was subsequently dwelling in the great house when steps were taken to bar the entail, by a deed of 20th April, 1588,[1] between Robert Banyster of Godalming, shearman, and William Peryer of the same town, clothier, of the first part, John Ellyott of Godalming, gent., of the second part, Johan Ellyott of Godalming, widow, and Lawrence Ellyot and several of her other sons of the third part. R. Banyster and W. Peryer covenanted to pursue in Chancery one writ of right close to the Bailiffs of H.M.'s Manor of Godalmyng, to be directed against the said Johane Ellyott, claiming those two messuages or tenements with all curtilages, gardens, orchards, lands, &c., one close called Smalehatch, and one Dyehouse in Godalmynge with the app[s] late of John Inwood, the father of the said Johan; the Rack Close lying to the said messuage wherein the said Johane dwelt, parcel of the premises; and Smalehatche Close (5 acres) in the Godalmynge Fields sometime of Richard Frenche. The Recovery to be had to the use of the said Johane or her assigns for life, and after to the use of the said John Ellyott and his heirs, &c., for ever. A Recovery of 3 messuages, 3 tofts, 4 gardens, 10 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, 6 acres of pasture, 2 acres of marsh, &c., was accordingly suffered in the Godalming Court on 2nd May, 1588.[2]

A few months later, by deed of 6th November, 1588,[3] John Elliott of Godalming, gent., granted the reversion of part or the whole of Frenches[4] to his brother

[1] Add. Ch., Brit. Mus., No. 56,191.

[2] Volume of Proceedings in the Hundred Court *re* Recoveries and Fines, &c.

[3] Close Roll, 30 Eliz., No. 1,294.

[4] The property seems to have been treated as liable to the full rent of 2[s] 2[d] on Frenches. But James Elliott also held Besants, apparently by descent from his father, or grandfather John Inwood, and a century later the holdings had become much mixed. William Otway, by Will of 11th February, 1688-9, left his houses, barns, &c., in Godalming, called Pheasants, Coles and Frenches to his third son Jacob.

James Elliott, viz., his messuage or tenement, gateroom, garden, and one house or building at the end of the garden then employed for a school-house, and sometime divided into several stables, in the tenure of Robert Banyster or his assigns (together with the smalhatche close of 5 acres, &c.). Certain provisions relative to repairs show clearly that the messuage, &c., adjoined the great house, the then mansion house of Joane Elliott, the mother of the parties. She survived until February, 1596–7 (buried 19th February), and her son John did not long enjoy the possession of Coles, for he died in the following May (buried 23rd May). In his Will of 13th May, 1597,[1] he is described as of Godalming, gent.,[2] and he thereby directed that Alice, his wife, should have, occupy, &c., his house, lands and backside until his eldest son should attain the age of 21; and, during that time, the use of such goods as his grandfather, John Inwood, had given to be standard to the said house. If she married again before his son was 21, she was to give bond for the bringing up of his children. If she refused to be bound, his overseers were to have the use of his house and lands for that purpose. Whether or not his widow gave the bond is not apparent, but sooner or later she married John Mitchiner of Petworth; and, *circ.* 1600, the house was occupied by William Muschamp.[3]

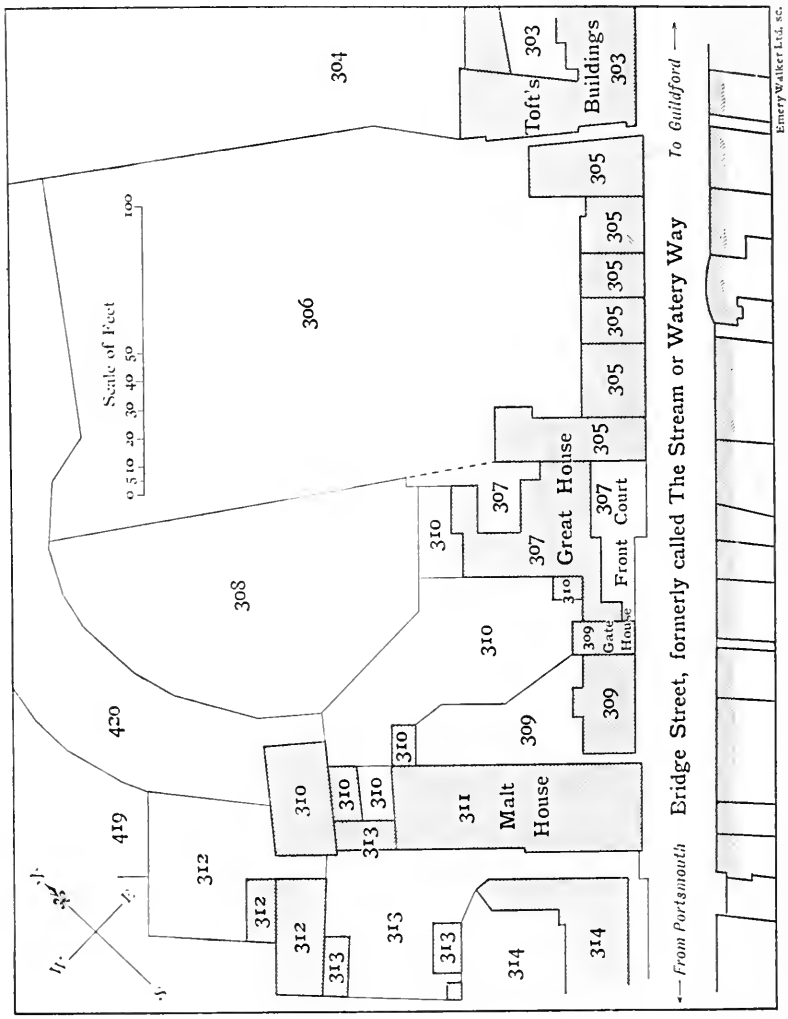
By deed of 5th November, 1607, John Elliott of Godalming, lynnen draper, son and heir of John Elliott, late of Godalming, clothier, deceased, for £192, granted to Richard Bridger of Guildford and his son and heir apparent, George Bridger of Godalming, both clothiers, the messuage or tenement called Coles, with its houses, barns, stables, &c., gaterooms and tenements,

[1] Probate, Arch. C. of Surrey, 17th October, 1597 [Herringman 180].

[2] From a later deed of 1607 it appears that he was one of the Godalming clothiers.

[3] Not improbably the William Muschamp who married the sister and heir of John Agmondesham, and who was buried at Godalming in 1606.

wherein certain Fyer-racks were situated and the Fyer-racks, adjoining the tenements, &c., in the occupation of Isaac Gardner; between the high-way leading from



A Ground Plan based on the Godalming Tithe Map. The Coles, &c., buildings are indicated by diagonal shading from the top right to the left.

Portsmouth towards Guldeford on the east, the tenement and lands of James Elliott, gent., on the west and south, and the tenement and garden of the heirs

of Henry Mellersh, the meadow of William Perryer, and the footway leading from Godalminge Bridge towards the church of Godalming on the north: the property to be kept harmless from the dower of the vendor's mother, Alice, the wife of John Mitchiner of Petworth.

At this stage the street front of the property seems to have extended from No. 305 to 309 on the ground plan (p. 70), and after the death of his father, in January, 1619–20, George Bridger, by deed of 17th December, 1638,[1] acquired from William Perior (a grandson of the earlier William of 1588) and his wife Anne, a piece of meadow and moor-ground called the Southeside Meade (1½ acres), near the east bridge, not improbably the meadow above referred to. It was described as having the river on its north, the land and meadow, or moor ground, of the said George Bridger belonging to his messuage, &c., called Coles *alias* Frenches (late of John Elliott) and the land of James Elliott, gent., on the south.

In 1641–2, by deed of 19th February,[2] George Bridger settled Coles, &c., prior to the marriage of his then third son George, a Godalming clothier, with Margaret, one of the daughters of John Randall of Godalming, mercer. The estate was dealt with in three parcels: each, unfortunately, described by its encircling boundaries without points of compass. The first parcel was settled to the use of the elder George, for life, and then of the son George and his issue by the intended marriage, &c., &c., and was described as the messuage or tenement called Coles, with all houses, &c., and the piece of meadow or moore-ground adjoining, between the King's high-way leading from Portsmouth towards Guldeford, the tenement in the occupation of Henry Hooke, the tenement and land late of James Ellyott, deceased, the river running from Overgon Bridge unto the East Bridge, the land sometime of Henry Mellershe, deceased, and the tenement and garden of him the said George Bridger

[1] Add. Ch., Brit. Mus., No. 56,193. [2] *Ibid.*, No. 56,199.

the elder, in the occupation of Thomas Toft. The other two parcels, evidently lying north and south of the central premises on the street front,[1] were settled to the use of the elder George until the marriage, then of George the younger and his intended wife and their issue, for the wife's dower, &c., &c. They consisted of (*a*) the messuage or tenement and garden, &c., occupied by Thomas Toft, between the King's highway (as before); the aforesaid messuage or tenement called Coles, and the tenement and land sometime of Henry Mellershe deceased; and (*b*) the messuage or tenement and curtilage or gateroom in the occupation of Henry Hooke, between the King's high-way (as before), the aforesaid messuage or tenement sometyme of the aforesaid James Ellyott, deceased, and the aforesaid messuage, &c., called Coles.

When and where the marriage took place is not known; but, amongst many consequent children, were a son George who had the great house by inheritance; and a son Henry who subsequently acquired it by purchase, and whose daughter ultimately carried it, by marriage, to the family of Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex.

George (1) the settlor of 1641–2, survived his son George (2) and died in February, 1656–7 (buried on 21st); and, under the Settlement, his grandson George (3), a minor, then became entitled to the great house. George (2) died in 1655 (buried 15th September), leaving his widow Margaret to enjoy the other two parcels of the property for life. She took to herself a second husband, one Henry Boniface, of Henfield, on 9th August, 1659; and probably died in or before 1666, when her son George (3) proceeded to bar entails, without any reference to her life interest in any part thereof.

[1] Unless the great house had already been divided, it would seem that Thomas Toft's house must have formed part of the blocks marked No. 305 on the ground plan (p. 70), although lower down the street than the main wing of the large building, and that Henry Hooke's premises were part of No. 309 on that plan.

He presumably attained his majority about August, 1665 (baptised 4th August, 1644), and adopted the family business of clothmaking. During the next thirty years many deeds were executed in connection with the property with varying descriptions of its parcels. A deed of 5th July, 1666, between George Bridger, of Godalming, clothier, and the local solicitor, Poynings Monger, gent., recites that the latter had prosecuted a writ of entry in Chancery in the last Trinity Term, demanding the freehold of the messuage or tenement called "Coles" and of the piece of meadow and moore ground called the Southside Meade (1½ acres), both in Godalming and in the occupation of John Bowler or his assigns; and of three other messuages, tenements or cottages with the appurtenances in Godalming, then or late in the several occupations of Henry Hooke, Jacob Newman and Daniel Hackman; by the name of 1 messuage, 3 cottages, 1 barn, 3 gardens, 1 orchard, 3 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of meadow, and it was declared that the Recovery should enure to the only use of the said George Bridger and his heirs. In the Recovery Roll of Michaelmas Term, 18 Charles II, 1666 [M. clxxxv], the parcels are, however, generally described as 5 messuages, 3 gardens, 3 acres of meadow and 3 acres of pasture in Godalming.

By another deed, dated 16th March, 1667–8, George Bridger demised Coles and the Southside Meade, occupied by Cecilia Stoughton, to one John Greener the elder of Godalming, yeoman, for 1,000 years, as security for £100; and in 1671 there is evidence that George Bridger himself occupied the main portion of the premises.

A valuation made on 7th June, 1671,[1] for the purpose of a subsidy, includes three parcels owned by George Bridger and respectively assessed at the following annual values, viz., occupied by William Shrubb, £4; by George Bridger, £13; and by Henry Hoock, £2.

[1] Loseley MS., No. 1,506.

At this period he was a member of the Presbyterian body of nonconformists of Godalming, and, on 29th May, 1672, license was given for the holding of meetings in his house.[1] Richard Bures, clerk of Frimley, who had license to preach in his own house (30th April, 1672), and generally (18th November, 1672), was one of the trustees of a Settlement of October, 1672, made prior to George Bridger's marriage with Elizabeth Wepham of Frimley, sp^r^, on the following 11th December. By this deed he settled the four messuages or tenements, gardens and backsides then or late in the several tenures, &c., of Henry Hook, Jacob Newman, William Shrubb, the widow Morley, and himself, and a piece of meadow or moorground (3 acres) adjoining to the messuage occupied by himself, and other pieces of meadow elsewhere, to the successive uses of himself and his future wife, and then of his heirs by her, &c.

This widow Morley was evidently the widow Moreland "which dwelt in ye stream," whose school was attended by Laurence Lee, *circ.* 1672, and whose house adjoined "ye house whare George Bridger then dwelt," in which Mr Manship preached; the ministers sometimes preached in the room where the school was or had been kept; and Mr Buriss, evidently Richard Bures, was one of those who "used most commonly to preach at our Town."[2] It can scarcely be doubted that the license of 29th May, 1672, was given for meetings in the great house, and it is not unlikely that the widow Moreland kept her school in some other part of the same building rather than in any adjoining house lower down the Street.[3]

Perhaps the profits of cloth-making ceased to provide a sufficient income for housekeeping even in a part of

[1] The license was issued for the house of George Bridges, but there is no doubt that Bridger was intended.

[2] *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XXVII, pp. 6 and 7.

[3] It is noteworthy that a dame's school was kept by a Mrs. Eden in the large projecting wing in the mid-19th century.

the great house, or the £100 due to John Greener was called in;[1] at any rate, George Bridger became indebted to one Richard Payne of Tongham to the extent of £150; and, by deed of 11th October, 1679, granted him a mortgage demise for 10,000 years of, *int. al.*, the messuage or tenement, formerly one messuage and then divided into four several messuages or tenements, together with the gardens, orchards, &c., called Coles in Godalming, in or near the watery lane there, then or late occupied by Henry Hook, Sarah Newman widow, William Shrubb, and the said George Bridger or their assigns; together with the piece of moor ground and meadow ground (3 acres) adjoining the messuage occupied by George Bridger. Whether this division of the one messuage into four indicates that the great house itself, or the premises generally, had been so divided is not quite clear in view of the three houses mentioned in the Settlement of 1641–2 (p. 71). In November, 1681, the unexpired portion of Richard Payne's mortgage term was transferred to Anne Toft of Godalming, widow, part of the debt having been paid off; and in 1686 Mrs. Toft's executors transferred what remained of the term to John Childe of Guildford, a gentleman who seems to have accommodated many owners of houses and lands in their financial difficulties and flourished in his business.

In 1687 George Bridger was again in need of cash. He owed small sums to a number of persons; and by deeds of December, 1687, granted to trustees the messuage, &c., called Coles in the occupation of himself and one Thomas Toft; two messuages adjoining together in the possession of Sydrach Wollard and John Toft the younger, of which the garden plot or backside had been formerly severed from the garden, orchard or backside belonging to the *greate house called Coles;* and another messuage or tenement, &c., occupied by Thomas Hooke; together with two meadows, &c., &c. The trustees were to pay the debts out of

[1] Paid off on 15th October, 1679.

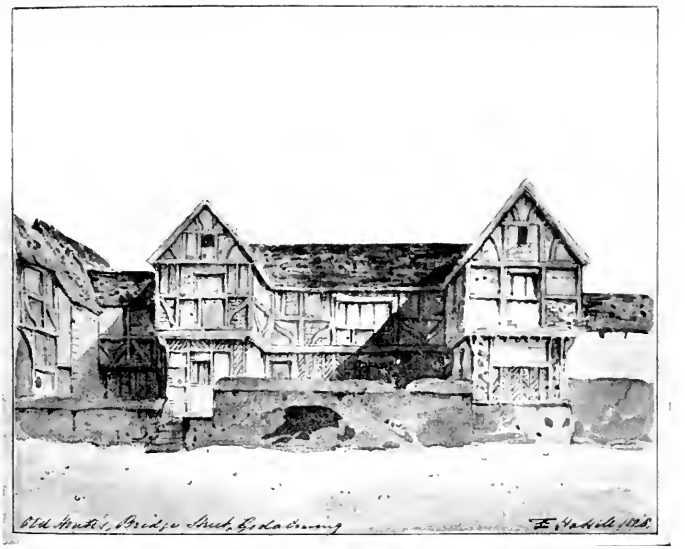
the rents, and were empowered, under certain conditions, to sell the houses occupied by Woollard and Toft, with their garden plot, and the messuage occupied by Hooke for the purpose of discharging £160 due to John Child. In the end Mr. Bridger himself borrowed £180 from his brother Henry Bridger, then of Bramley; and by deed of January, 1690–1, granted him, for 1,000 years, his three messuages, gardens, orchards, &c., called Coles *alias* Frenches in or near the watery lane near Godalming Bridge, then or late in the several occupations of John Barton, Sydrach Wollarde, Thomas Hooke and himself, together with the piece of meadow ground (3 acres) adjoining the capital messuage called Coles *alias* Frenches, and other parcels of meadow, &c.

George Bridger died in June, 1692 (buried on 14th), and by deeds of 19th and 20th September, 1694, his relict, Elizabeth Bridger of Chatham, widow, and his eldest son, Richard Bridger of London, founder, granted the property to the said Henry Bridger, then of Guildford, by the description of four messuages with gardens, orchards, &c., called Coles, near the watery lane or stream, then or late in the several tenures or occupations of John Smith, Isaac Fortrye, Thomas Hooke, Henry Venn, the widow Newman and John Barton, and other tenants or their assigns. Evidently the great house and its dependencies had become very much subdivided. John Smith probably occupied part of the house where George Bridger had the license to hold meetings and where John Smith's widow dwelt when Laurence Lee wrote up his diary.[1] Isaac Fortrye, a man of some standing, probably lived also under the roof of the great house.

The rest of the story is soon told. Henry Bridger died in 1694 (buried 3rd December, at Bramley), leaving an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who, on 9th December, 1695, while still in her minority, married Edward Wood, gent., son and heir apparent of Thomas Wood, of Littleton (Middlesex), Esq., and it was arranged

[1] *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, Vol. XXVII, p. 7.

PLATE II.



(a) FRONT VIEW OF THE GREAT HOUSE.

(b) TOFT'S BUILDINGS.

face p. 77.

that a settlement of her estates should be made on her attaining her majority. Unfortunately the details are not forthcoming; but, in a later deed of January, 1697–8, Richard Bridger, then more fully described as a brass founder, released to Mr. and Mrs. Wood his rights, &c., in the freehold estates of his late uncle Henry Bridger, *int. al.*, a barn and gateroom and several parcels of land, &c. (20 acres), in Godalming, then or late occupied by John Barton; and five messuages or tenements, stable and gardens, &c., in Godalming, near the Streame, then or late occupied by Thomas Hook, Isaac Fortrey, John Smith, Widow Newman, Henry Venn and Robert King.

It is sufficient to note that the great house remained in the ownership of the Wood family until about 1860, when it was demolished, together with its gatehouse and the line of old buildings, visible in the plate (Plate I) beyond the large projecting wing, and numbered 305 on the ground plan (p. 70). The house on the near side of the gateway, of which only a small part lies in view, is all that remains to recall the great house called Coles *alias* Frenches, and its outworks.

Toft's Buildings (see No. 303 on the ground plan, p. 70; and the sketch by Hassell, Plate II, *b*) adjoined the north end of the Coles premises. The property formerly belonged to Henry Mellersh, a wealthy clothier, who died in 1597, and whose heirs held it in 1607 (*see* pp. 70–1). In 1646 John Monger sold it to Thomas Novell, clothier; and soon after the death of the latter, in 1661, the Tofts came into possession. Members of that family, for a time bearing the name Avenall and then again Toft, held the premises down to *circ.* 1830–35, when Mr. George Marshall seems to have acquired the property, demolished the old buildings, and erected the existing line of stone-built private houses, shops, and "Horse and Groom" inn.

There are two pencil sketches of the lower end of Bridge Street in which Toft's Buildings form a conspicuous object. They are respectively in the possession of the Godalming Corporation and Dr. T. M. Butler of

Guildford. The former is of little merit; and the latter, by H. Prosser (1838), is unfortunately incomplete. Both suggest that Hassell has exaggerated the width of the building as compared with the height, and differ somewhat in the details of the timber framing; but the gabled wing with over-hanging first floor is a prominent feature in each. In Prosser's sketch the chimney stack at the side of the wing becomes a mass of many columns of brickwork grouped together in most picturesque form. A cross section would represent a Greek cross with projecting angles at the junctions of the arms. Hassell's extension of the premises on the right is represented by Prosser as a closed gate, &c., and a low building divided into cottages: not improbably a former workshop; or a dyehouse which stood near this spot.

A LIST OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES IN SURREY.

COMPILED BY

MILL STEPHENSON, B.A., F.S.A.

(*Continued from Vol. XXVIII, page 110.*)

HAMBLEDON.

Church rebuilt in 1846.

Lost Brasses.

(1). *Effigies of John at Hull, lord of the manor of Hambledon*, 1489, *in civil dress, and wife Alice, with foot inscription.*

Amongst the rubbings belonging to the Society is an old one taken by Richardson's metallic process (bronze on black paper), but unfortunately not dated. This rubbing shows the effigies and inscription and is the only one known to the writer. Several heelball rubbings of the inscription only are in existence. For the tracings from which the accompanying illustration has been made the writer is indebted to Mr. A. B. Connor.

John at Hull is represented full face, clean shaven and with long hair. He wears a close-fitting gown with narrow sleeves of uniform width. The gown is open at the neck, where it shows an edging of fur and also the lacing of the doublet below. Round the waist is a narrow girdle from which hang a pouch and small dagger. His hood, to which is attached a long scarf, is thrown over his right shoulder. His wife is shown slightly inclined to the right in order to display her head-dress, which is of the butterfly type with a broad lappet in front. Her low-necked close-fitting gown is

edged with fur at the neck and feet, and has tight sleeves terminating in broad cuffs reaching to the knuckles. Round the hips is a plain narrow girdle.

JOHN AT HULL, 1489, and WIFE ALICE.
HAMBLEDON, SURREY.

(One-fifth full size.)

Below the effigies is a three-line inscription in black letter:

Hic iacet Johes At Hull' quodm dns de Hamuldon qui obiit viio die octobr'

Anno dni millmo CCCCo lxxxixo Et Alicia uxor eius que obiit die mes'

Anno dni millmo CCCCo quorum aiabz ppicietur deus Amen.

The effigies are $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height and the inscription plate measures $19\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

Aubrey (IV, 40) thus describes the brass, which was more perfect in his time, "in the chancel, on the north side, is a gravestone, which still bears the effigies of a man and a woman, both in a devotional posture; he drawn in a gown, pouch, dagger, and label at his hood, part whereof appears above his shoulder; the inscription underneath is, tho' separated from the stone, preserved under the chest near it. Here were also four escotcheons, one of which remains yet, of five hands dexter, and the figures of five sons and five daughters."

The "five hands dexter" is probably an error on the part of Aubrey for "three dexter hands," and may possibly represent the arms of the lady. The arms of Hull were *Arg., on a chevron az., between three demi-lions passant gu., as many bezants; on a chief sa. two piles of the field.*

Manning and Bray (II, 57) say "on a brass plate, formerly affixed to a gravestone lying before the communion rails is this (*i. e.*, Hull's) inscription. The brasses are lost, except one small one for three children."

By will (P. C. C., 29 *Milles*), dated 4 October and proved 23 October, 1489, John at Hull, who is described as "gentleman," desires to be buried in the church of the Blessed Peter the Apostle at Hambledon. Leaves his goods to his wife Alice and his son Richard, who are appointed executors, and his son Edward is nominated overseer. The manor of Hambledon appears to have passed to the at Hull family through the marriage of Thomas at Hull with Maud Hambledon. According to an inscription formerly in Leatherhead church, Maud died in 1410.

(2). *Inscription. Richard Colyns*, 1485, *and wife Joan, a relative of Sir Hugh Delamere.*

Manning and Bray (II, 57) are the only authority for this inscription. They say "on another (brass plate) is the following":

"Hic iacet Ric'us Colyns et Joh'na uxor ei' co'sanguinea Hugonis Dalemer milit' et iste arme p'tinent

p'fate gen'ose qui quid'm Ric'us obiit quinto die Octobr' anno d'ni millio cccc° lxxxv q'ro a'iabz p'piciet' deus."

HORLEY.

I. *Effigy of a lady, c.* 1420, *with collar of SS., under single canopy slightly mutilated; one son on the dexter side of the figure, two shields, and foot inscription lost. In original slab on north wall of chancel.*

Large full-length effigy of a lady wearing the horned head-dress with veil, the latter crimped on the front edge and gathered up behind instead of falling on the shoulders as is more usual, a kirtle with full sleeves finishing in broad tight bands at the wrists, and a high-waisted over-gown with double collar[1] falling over the shoulders and with large surplice sleeves reaching to the ground. The over-gown is girt round the waist by a broad ornamental girdle, and the neck of the lady is encircled with the Lancastrian collar of SS., the buckles joined together by links from which hangs a small circular pendant.

On the dexter side of the effigy was the figure of a son, partly standing on his mother's gown. He was in civil dress, as shown by the straight cuts for the side and bottom of the tunic, and by the left foot. Three rivets which held the figure in position still remain and give the height as about twelve inches, but the surface of the stone is so much decayed that the indent can no longer be traced.

Examples of children in similar positions may be found at Trotton, Sussex, on the brass to Lady Camoys, 1419, where her son, in civil dress, is shown standing

[1] Other examples of the double collar occur at Digswell, Herts., Joan Peryent, 1415 (*Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Soc.*, I, pt. 6, pl. 2), and at East Markham, Notts., Dame Millicent Meryng, 1419 (*Ibid.*, II, pl. 56).

A LADY, *c.* 1420. HORLEY, SURREY.

(One-tenth full size.)

face p. 82.

on her gown,[1] and at Furneux Pelham, Herts., where, on the fine brass to an unknown civilian and widow, *c.* 1420,[2] is the indent for the kneeling figure of a son in precisely the same position as the Horley one.

The effigy stands under a fine single canopy, perfect except for the loss of two portions of the pinnacle and the base[3] of the side shaft on the sinister side. The arch springs from foliated capitals on long slender shafts and is of the trefoliated ogee shape with a soffit moulding of quatrefoils and with cusps filled with foliage. The pediment, crocketed with leaves and ending in a finial, is filled with geometric tracery, and the long buttressed side shafts terminate in pinnacles. An inscription filled the space between the bases of the side shafts, and two shields, one on either side of the central finial, completed the design.

The effigy of the lady is 54 inches in height, the extreme length of the canopy 90 inches, the width 30 inches, and the slab, which is of Sussex marble, measures 92 by 33 inches. The lost son was about 12 inches in height, the inscription plate 24 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ and the shields 6 by 5 inches.

Originally the brass was on the floor of the north aisle, where it was noted by Manning and Bray (II, 201) and by Mr. Waller (*Surrey Arch. Colls.*, VII, 189) in 1877, who describes it as "now barbarously defaced by having sleepers for the support of the organ loft resting upon it." At the restoration in 1881–2 it was moved into the chancel and let into the floor on the south side. Finally, in 1905, the slab was raised from the floor and built into the north wall of the chancel. At the same time the decayed surface was largely made up with cement.

Illustrations of the brass or of details therefrom have appeared in *Mrs. C. H. Ashdown's British Costume*, p. 151

[1] Illustrated in Boutell's *Mon. Brasses and Slabs*, p. 59, and Macklin's *Brasses of England*, p. 145. Also a large photo-lithograph privately issued by the late Dr. Fairbank.

[2] *Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, IV, pl. 16.

[3] An old rubbing, dated July, 1863, shows this as then perfect.

(head of lady, from Boutell); *Rev. C. Boutell's Mon. Brasses and Slabs*, p. 87 (head); *G. Clinch's English Costume*, p. 150 (effigy); *Gent. Mag.*, 1848, ii, 605 (head, from Boutell); *Portfolio of the Mon. Brass Society*, I, pt. 3, pl. 4; and *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, p. 36 (head).

The lady was possibly a member of the Salaman or Salman family who held lands in Horley and appear to have used the north aisle as a burial place. At the eastern end is a fine stone effigy to a knight of early 14th century date with the Salman arms on his shield.[1]

The inscription now under the brass, purporting to make it one Joan Fenner, who died in 1516 (*see* No. III), is an insertion, but whether an appropriation of the brass at the time of Joan's death or ignorantly applied at some later date, there is no evidence to show, but as it is neatly riveted to the slab it is possibly the former.

II. *Effigy of a civilian, c.* 1510, *foot inscription lost. In original slab on south wall of chancel.*

A medium-sized full-length effigy of a civilian, 25½ inches in height. It is a good typical example of the period, representing a man full face, clean shaven and with long hair, wearing an under-dress or doublet with close sleeves, and a gown edged with fur, the sleeves wide and also edged with fur. A large pouch is attached to the girdle, but only about half appears between the folds of the gown. The shoes are broad and round-toed. A foot inscription, 18 by 3½ inches, is lost. Formerly on the chancel floor on the south side, where it was noted by Manning and Bray (II, 202), the inscription being then lost. Recently the original slab with the effigy and indent for the inscription has been built into the south wall of the chancel, but apparently the top of the stone has been cut down and rounded off. It now measures 40 by 25 inches.

[1] Figured in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, VII, 184.

A CIVILIAN, *c.* 1510. HORLEY, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

III. *Inscription. Joan, wife of John Fenner, gent.*, 1516. *Now under No.* I.

A four-line inscription in black letter on a plate measuring 18 by 5½ inches:

Of yor charite pray for the soule of Johan ffenner
late wyf of Johñ ffenner gent' whiche Johan
decessed the ii day of July in the yere of our lord
M^l V^c XVI on whose soule Jhū haue merey amen.

HORSELL.

Church restored in 1890, when Nos. II, III and IV were removed from their original stones and fixed, without any regard to their proper arrangement, in two cement slabs on the wall of the north aisle. On the larger slab, 39 inches in height by 60 in width, are placed the effigies and inscriptions to John and Thomas Sutton with the three shields between them. On the smaller, 24 inches in height by 27 in width, is placed the inscription to Faith Sutton, with above it the three children of John Sutton the elder. The illustrations here given are from old rubbings taken when the brasses were in their original slabs and show the various pieces in their proper positions.

I. *Inscription. John Aleyn, chaplain, undated, 15th cent. On floor of nave.*

A two-line black letter inscription on a plate measuring $16\frac{3}{4}$ by 3 inches:

(One-sixth full size.)

In original stone, 64 by 32 inches, on floor of nave. Noted by Aubrey (III, 191) as "in the chancel," and by Manning and Bray (I, 160) as "at the entrance into the chancel."

II. *Effigy of John Sutton the elder, gent., a widower for twenty-four years, 1603, aged 74, in civil dress, rectangular plate with effigies of two sons and one daughter, foot inscription and shield of arms. Now on wall of north aisle.*

John Sutton the elder is represented by a full-length effigy slightly turned towards the left and standing on

JOHN SUTTON, 1603. HORSELL, SURREY.

(One-eighth full size.)

a circular pedestal. He is shown with beard and moustaches and wears a ruff, doublet, and gown with short hanging sleeves.

Below is an inscription in six lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH BVRIED VNDER THIS STONE IOHN SVTTON THE ELDER GENT: WHO LIVED A WIDOWER 24 YERES, AND DEPARTED THIS LYFE THE THIRD OF IVLY IN ANNO DN̄I 1603. HIS AGE AT DEATH WAS LXXIIII. HE HAD ISSVE TWO SONNES AND ONE DAVGHTER. GENTLE READER DEFACE NOT THIS STONE.

Below the inscription is a rectangular plate with the effigies of his two sons and one daughter, all facing left. The sons are in civil dress, wearing doublets with turned back collars, knee-breeches and short cloaks. The daughter wears the French hood, large ruff, peaked bodice, and gown with close sleeves and plain skirt.

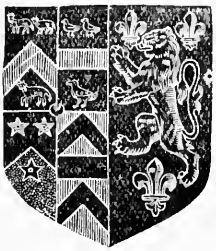
Above John Sutton's head is a shield bearing his arms, *Quarterly*, I. (*Arg.*), *a chevron between three bulls passant* (*sa.*), for Sutton. II. . . . *a fess . . . between three shovellers.* . . . III. *Per chevron . . . and . . . three mullets counter-changed.* IV. . . . *a fess between two chevrons.* . . . *In fess point an annulet . . . for difference.*

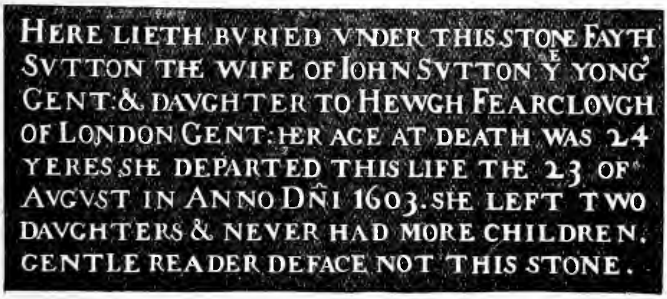
The effigy is $23\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, the inscription plate measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$, the rectangular plate with the children $8\frac{3}{4}$ by $9\frac{3}{4}$, and the shield $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Formerly on the chancel floor on the north side, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 191) and by Manning and Bray (I, 161).

John Sutton died 3 July, 1603, aged 74, after being a widower for 24 years. By will (P. C. C., 5 *Harte*), in which he is described as "of Horzell, gent.," he leaves £100 and "one goblett parcell guilt" to his son John, also a similar sum and "one guilte stone potte" to his daughter Elizabeth Browne, a widow. To his granddaughters Faith and Elizabeth, daughters of his John, £10 each at 21 or marriage. Rest of lands, etc., to son Thomas, who is appointed executor. Admon. granted 6 Jan., 1603–4, to John Sutton, the son, the exor. being dead before proving.

III. *Inscription.* *Faith, daughter of Hugh Fairclough, gent., of London, and wife of John Sutton the younger, gent.*, 1603, *aged* 24, "*she left two daughters and never had more children,*" *with shield. Now on wall of north aisle.*





FAITH SUTTON, 1603. HORSELL, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

Inscription in eight lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring $20\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 inches:

HERE LIETH BVRIED VNDER THIS STONE FAYTH
SVTTON THE WIFE OF IOHN SVTTON Y^E YONG'
GENT: & DAVGHTER TO HEWGH FEARCLOVGH
OF LONDON GENT: HER AGE AT DEATH WAS 24
YERES. SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 23 OF
AVGVST IN ANNO DNI 1603. SHE LEFT TWO
DAVGHTERS & NEVER HAD MORE CHILDREN.
GENTLE READER DEFACE NOT THIS STONE.

Above the inscription a shield, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing the arms of Sutton as on No. II, but *with a crescent for difference*, impaling (*Or*), *a lion rampant* (*sa.*) *between three fleur-de-lys* (*az.*), for Fairclough.

Formerly on the chancel floor on the north side, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 192) and by Manning and Bray (I, 161). The latter state that "below is a brass with two children," but Aubrey makes no mention of this although he records the shield.

From the will of John Sutton the elder and also from that of Thomas Sutton we learn that the daughters were named Faith and Elizabeth.

IV. *Effigy of Thomas, eldest son of John Sutton the elder, died a bachelor*, 1603, *aged* 38, *foot inscription and shield of arms. Now on wall of north aisle.*

Full-length effigy of Thomas Sutton, slightly inclined to the left and standing on a circular pedestal. He is represented with curly hair, beard and moustaches, wearing ruff, doublet with short lappet, knee-breeches fastened with garters, shoes tied with bows, and short cloak.

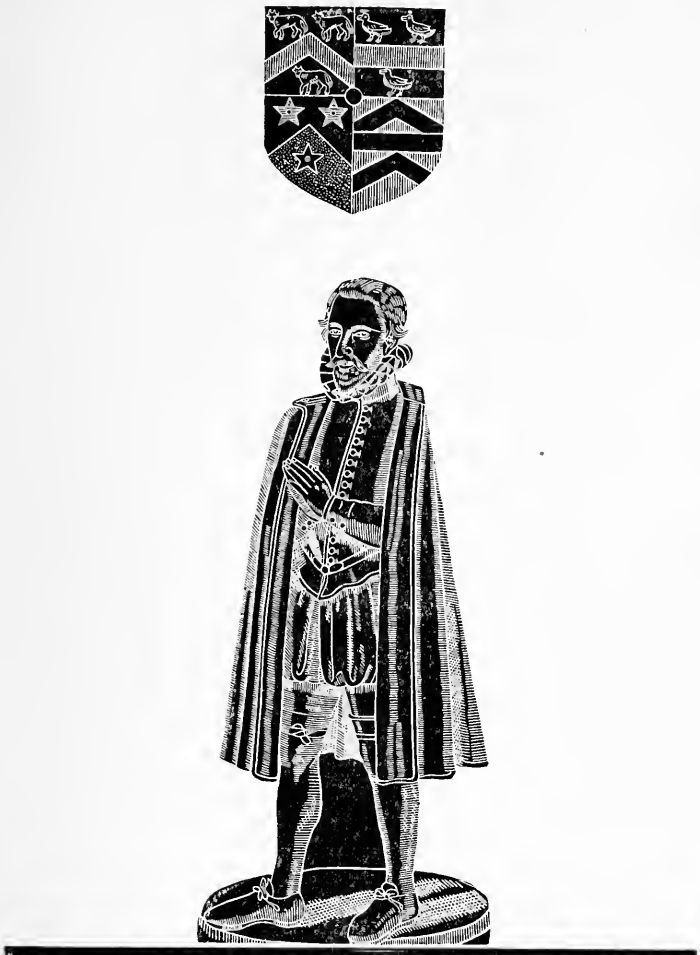
Below is the inscription in six lines in Roman capitals:

HERE VNDER THIS STONE LYETH BVRIED THOMAS SVTTON GENT. (ELDEST SONNE VNTO IOHN SVTTON THE ELDER) HIS AGE AT DEATH WAS XXXVIII YEARES, HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE (A BATCHELER) THE XVIITH SEPTEMB' IN ANNO DN̄I 1603.

GENTLE READER DEFACE NOT THIS STONE.

Above the head is a shield charged with the arms of Sutton as on No. II. The effigy is 21 inches in height, the inscription plate measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ and the shield $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Formerly on the chancel floor on the south side, where it was noted by Aubrey (III, 193) and by Manning and Bray (I, 160).



THOMAS SUTTON, 1603. HORSELL, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

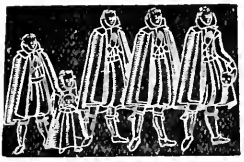
Thomas, eldest son of John Sutton the elder, died a bachelor, 17 September,[1] 1603, aged 38. By will (P. C. C., 5 *Harte*), dated 21 September, 1603, in which he is described as "of Horzell, gent.," he leaves to his nieces Faith and Elizabeth, daughters of his brother John, £100 each on marriage. Mentions his sister Elizabeth Browne, widow, and leaves the residue to his brother John, who administered 6 January, 1603–4, as no executor was named.

V. *Effigies of Thomas Edmonds, citizen and master carpenter to the chamber, and one of the four viewers of that honourable city of London*, 1619, *in civil dress, and wife Ann, daughter of William Frognall, citizen and fishmonger, foot inscription, two rectangular plates, one with five sons, the other with two daughters, and two shields of arms. On floor of nave.*

A late brass of poor design and execution. Thomas Edmonds is represented with curly hair, beard and moustaches, wearing ruff, doublet, and gown with long hanging sleeves. His wife, the background round whose figure is not cut away, wears a broad-brimmed hat wreathed round the crown, ruff, under-dress with tight sleeves and plain cuffs, partly buttoned and partly fastened by bows down the front, and a short-sleeved over-gown, open in front and confined round the waist by a narrow sash tied with a large bow.

The three eldest and the fifth of the sons wear doublets, knee-breeches, and short cloaks with stand-up collars. The fourth is shown as a child with doublet and skirt. The first and fourth hold skulls, showing them to have died in their parents' lifetime. The daughters resemble the mother except that they wear French hoods in the place of the hat.

[1] There is a discrepancy between the date of death as recorded on the brass and the date of the will. Probably an error on the part of the brass engraver, who cut 17 for 27. Unfortunately the registers only date from 1653.



THOMAS EDMONDS, 1619, and WIFE ANN.
HORSELL, SURREY.

(One-eighth full size.)

Below the effigies is an inscription in nine lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF THOMAS
EDMONDS CITTIZEN & MR CARPENTER TO THE
CHAMBER & ONE OF THE 4 VEWERS OF
THAT HONORABLE CITTY OF LONDON WHO
HAD TO WIFE ANN FROGNALL THE DAVGHTER
OF WILLIAM FROGNALL CITTIZEN & FISHMONGE^{R}
OF LONDON BY WHOME HE HAD ISSVE 5 SO$\tilde{N}$S
AND 2 DAVGHTERS WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE THE 26TH
OF AVGVST A$\bar{N}^{O}$ 1619 SHE STILL SVRVIVING VNTIL

The inscription here finishes abruptly. Above the heads of the effigies are two shields, the dexter bearing the arms of the City of London. The sinister those of the Carpenters' Company, (*Arg.*), *a chevron between three open compasses* (*sa*).[1]

The effigies are $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the inscription plate measures $14\frac{3}{4}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, the rectangular plate bearing the sons 10 by $6\frac{1}{2}$, the daughters 5 by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and the shields $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Mentioned by Aubrey (III, 191) and noted by Manning and Bray (I, 160) as "in the middle of the nave." It is now on the floor of the nave close to the south pier of the chancel arch, and is in its original slab measuring 64 by 34 inches.

In 1612 Thomas Edmonds, as youngest warden of the Carpenters' Company, presented a silver cup which is still in the possession of the Company.

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[1] The chevron should be engrailed. The original grant (1466), confirmed (1530), gives, "A felde siluer a cheveron sable grayled iii compas of the same."

EAST HORSLEY.

All the brasses now (1916) placed on the walls and covered by sheets of plate glass.

I. *Half-effigy of Robert de Brantyngham, brother of Thomas de Brantyngham, bishop of Exeter*, 1370–94, *in civil dress, undated, c.* 1390, *inscription lost. Now on wall of nave.*

A half-effigy, 13¼ inches in height, representing a civilian with short curly hair, moustaches and forked beard. He wears an under-dress with tight-fitting sleeves buttoned beneath and reaching half-way along the hands, a tunic with short close sleeves edged with fur and buttoned down the front, and a hood resting on the neck.

ROBERT DE BRANTYNGHAM, *c.* 1390.
EAST HORSLEY, SURREY.
(One-quarter full size.)

The inscription, now lost, is preserved by Aubrey (III, 246), who, however, misread "frater" as "pater," and by Manning and Bray (III, 34), who give it correctly:

"Hic jacet Robertus de Brentyngham frater rev'endi patris Thome Exon ep'i cujus aīe ppicietur deus."

Formerly on the floor of the north aisle, where it was noted by Aubrey and by Manning and Bray, but now let into the west face of the chancel arch on the north

side. It is still in its original slab, but cut down to 16 by 14 inches.

Robert de Brantyngham was lord of the manor of Drewsteignton, Devon., and patron of the church there, to which he presented 8 December, 1384.[1] He probably died at East Horsley, when on a visit to his brother at the manor house of the bishops of Exeter, some time about 1390, as he is not mentioned in the bishop's will.

II. *Kneeling effigy of John Bowthe, bishop of Exeter*, 1478, *in episcopal vestments, foot inscription and one shield of arms. On wall of chancel.*

An unique figure, in that the bishop is shown kneeling in profile, and so exhibits the lateral aspect of the episcopal vestments.[2] It is also the only kneeling ecclesiastical figure in the county. The bishop is represented with his hands raised in prayer, and wears a richly-jewelled mitre from which hang the infulae, two narrow strips of silk or other rich material terminating in fringed ends. With the exception of the tunic and gloves, he is in full episcopal vestments, and the position of the figure enables the back orphrey of the chasuble to be seen. His crosier rests against his left arm so that only the richly-worked head and the lower part of the stem are seen on the brass.

Below is a four-line inscription in black letter, the first two lines consisting of the well-known verses inviting the passer-by to pray for the deceased:

Quisquis eris qui transieris sta ꝑlege plora
Sum q^d eris fuerā q3 q^d es: pro me precor ora.
Hic iacet Johēs Bowthe quodā Ep̄s Exoniēii qui
Obiit v^o die mēsis Aprelis A^o dn̄i M^oCCCC^o lxx^o viij^o.

[1] For a pedigree of the Brantyngham family see *The Register of Thomas de Brantyngham, bishop of Exeter, 1370–94*, by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph.

[2] A similar figure in Hereford Cathedral to Bishop Mayo, who died in 1516, is a modern restoration.

Facing the figure and in the upper right-hand corner of the stone is a shield bearing the arms of the bishop (*Arg.*), *three boars' heads erect and erased* (*sa.*), *a label of three points* (*gu.*).

JOHN BOWTHE, BISHOP OF EXETER, 1478.
EAST HORSLEY, SURREY.

(One-quarter full size.)

The effigy is 14 inches in height, the inscription plate measures 13¼ by 4, and the shield 5½ by 5 inches. The brass is let into the north wall of the chancel and is apparently in its original slab measuring 21 by 16 inches.

It was noted by Aubrey (III, 247) as in this position with the following note: "under this is a square monument rais'd high against the wall, with a marble upon it, but without inscription; it may perhaps be bishop Boothe's monument before mentioned." Manning and Bray (III, 33) note the brass as on the wall, also Brayley and Britton (II, 67), who add that it "seems to have been removed from a grey slab in the chancel floor." Both the monument mentioned by Aubrey and the grey slab of Brayley and Britton have disappeared.

The brass has been frequently illustrated but always inaccurately; in all the following instances the lower portion of the crosier is omitted and in addition Brayley and Britton place a book in the bishop's hands. The illustrations may be found in *Mrs. C. H. Ashdown's British Costume*, 357 (eff. only, from Boutell); *Rev. C. Boutell's Brasses and Slabs*, 102 (eff.); *Brayley and Britton*, II, 67 (eff.); *Cambridge Camden Society's Illustrations of Monumental Brasses*, 85 (eff., shield and inscrip.); *The Connoiseur*, I, 168 (eff. and inscrip.); *Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society*, 2 S., III, 471 (eff.); *Memorials of Old Surrey*, 1911, 62 (eff. and inscrip.); *W. H. Hamilton Rogers' Ancient Sepulchral Effigies of Devon*, 321 and pl. xxxii, No. 28 (eff. only).

Bishop Bowthe or Boothe is said to have been the third son of Sir Robert Boothe of Dunham, Cheshire, by Douce, daughter and co-heir of Sir Richard Venables of Bollin. In 1457 he was appointed treasurer of York, in 1459 archdeacon of Richmond, and in 1460 warden of the collegiate church of Manchester. In 1465 he was raised to the see of Exeter and died at the episcopal manor house in East Horsley on 5 April, 1478. Little is known of his life but he is said to have "governed his church wondrous well."

III. *Effigies of John Snelling, in civil dress, and wife Alice*, 1498, *with six sons, five daughters, and foot inscription. On wall of nave.*

Small full-length effigies, poorly engraved and of a common type, slightly turned towards one another.

John Snelling is represented clean shaven, with long hair, wearing the usual civil gown of this period with a large pouch and rosary attached to the girdle. His wife wears the pedimental head-dress with plain lappets

JOHN SNELLING and WIFE ALICE, 1498.
EAST HORSLEY, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

and a close-fitting gown with tight sleeves and fur cuffs, with a small bag or reticule hanging from the girdle behind the figure.

Below the effigies is a three-line inscription in black letter:

Pray for the Sowllis of Johñ Snellyng ⁊ alys hys wyfe
the whych deseeyd the viii day of ffeueryll in the yer of owr
lorde M°CCCC° lxxxxviii on whse Sowllis god haue Mercy

Below the inscription, under the father, is a group of six sons in civil dress, and under the mother a group of five daughters, all with long flowing hair and wearing plain close-fitting gowns.

The effigies are 12 inches in height, the inscription plate measures 17 by $2\frac{1}{2}$, the group of sons $4\frac{1}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$, and the daughters $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The brass, still in its original slab but cut down to 34 by 24 inches, is now let into the wall of the north aisle. It was noted by Aubrey (III, 246) and Manning and Bray (III, 33) as on the floor of this aisle.

IV. *Inscription. A group of eight sons and one of five daughters; the remains of the brass to Thomas Snelling, smith,* 1504, *and wife Joan. On wall of nave.*

The effigies of Thomas and Joan Snelling are lost and the indents have been destroyed by the cutting down of the slab.

The inscription is in five lines in black letter:

Of your charite pray for ye soulis of Thomas Snelling late of
the parishe
of Esthorseley smyth and Jone his wiff which Thomas disceased
the xxviii^th
day of May in the yere of our lorde M^lCCCCCIIII and for
the soules of the faders
and moders of the forsaid Thomas and Jone wyth All theyr
childerne
on whoes sowlys almyghty ihū haue mercy amen.

Of the reading of the partially erased word in the second line there is no doubt; it can still be traced on the

brass and is confirmed by the will of Thomas Snelling, in which he is described as "of Esthorslee, smith."

The sons are in two tiers, five in the lower and three in the upper, but of the latter only the heads appear. They are all dressed alike in the usual civil gown with close sleeves. The daughters are similarly arranged, three in the lower and two in the upper tier. All have long flowing hair and wear close-fitting gowns with tight

REMAINS OF THE BRASS TO THOMAS SNELLING, 1504, and WIFE. EAST HORSLEY, SURREY.

(One-sixth full size.)

sleeves and cuffs. The inscription plate measures $21\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{3}{4}$, the sons 6 by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and the daughters $6\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The three plates are still in the original slab, which has been cut down to 32 by 24 inches, and is now let into the south wall of the nave.

The brass was formerly on the floor of the north aisle and is thus described by Aubrey (III, 252), "on a brass plate, under the figures of a man and woman, eight sons

and five daughters, almost all obscur'd by a pew, in the north ile, near the west end." Manning and Bray (III, 34) say "here was the following" and quote the above.

By will (P. C. C., 15 *Holgrave*), dated 28 May and proved 15 July, 1504, Thomas Snelling, who is described as "of Esthorslee, smith," desires to be buried in the parish church in the chapel of the B. V. Mary within the same. Mentions his wife Joan, his sons Richard and William, and his daughters Joan, Margaret and Agnes. Wife, son Richard, and Thomas Snelling of Guildford appointed executors.

Lost Brasses.

(1). *Effigies of Ralph Agmondesham*, 1458, *in civil dress, and wife Millicent, with inscription.*

Aubrey (III, 247), "in the chancel, upon a marble, in brass, on the south side, is this inscription":

"Hic jacet Radulphus Agmondesham qui obiit 7 die Februarii A° dni MCCCCLVIII et Milcenia uxor ejus quorum animabus propicietur deus. Amen."

"The portraitures of them both are in brass, above the inscription; he in a short coat to the knees, and fringed below; she in a gown and plain head-dress."

Manning and Bray (III, 33) say "now lost." Ralph Agmondesham's will is in P. C. C., 15 *Stokton*.

(2). Aubrey (III, 250), "on a brass plate, on the south side of the chancel, are these words":

"Into Thy hands, I commende my soule, O Lord, Thou God of Truth, Thou hast redemed me."

WEST HORSLEY.

I. *Inscription. Henry Darekam*, 1504. *On floor of nave.*

Inscription in two lines in black letter on a plate measuring $15\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches:

Hic iacet Henricus Darekam qui obiit ix° die
augusti A° dni M° v° iiii° cui' aīe ppicietur deus.

II. *Inscription. Martin Whyth*, 1506, *and wife Annes. On floor of nave.*

Inscription in three lines in black letter on a plate measuring 15½ by 2½ inches:

Pray for ye soules of Martyn Whyth & Annes his wyf ye which Martyn decessid ye xi day of May ye yere of ourc lord M CCCCC & VI on whos sowles ihū have mercy amen.

Both inscriptions noted by Aubrey (III, 258) and by Manning and Bray (III, 42) as in their present positions.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES.

I. *Effigies of Robert Skern*, 1437, *in civil dress, and wife* [*Joan*], *with foot inscription. An achievement and four shields of arms lost. On wall of south transept.*

A fine and well-engraved brass of the best period. Robert Skern is represented full face, standing on a mound covered with flowering plants. He is clean shaven, with short hair, and wears an under-dress, the close sleeves of which appear at the wrists, a long tunic or gown edged with fur and having large full sleeves, tight hose and boots laced up the sides. Round his waist is a narrow ornamented girdle with long pendent end terminating in a metal tag to which is attached a small heart-shaped ornament resembling a padlock.

His wife, who is on the dexter side, is also full face, and wears the horned head-dress, the side cauls of which are richly ornamented, with a large veil covering the forehead and dependent behind, a close-fitting kirtle with tight sleeves, and a mantle lined with fur and held in position by a narrow cord passing through two highly-ornamented brooches. Round her neck is a small chain with a similar ornament as a pendant.

Below the effigies is the inscription, which is reversed, probably on account of the tomb having been originally set against an east wall. It is in twelve Latin verses,

in raised black letter, with various ornamental devices between the words and at the ends of the lines:

Roberti cista Skern corpus tenet ista Marmore cete coniugis atq; suc
Qui balidus fidus discretus lege peritus Nobilis ingenuus perfidiam renuit
Constans sermone bita sensu racione Committe cuiq; iusticiam boluit
Regalis iuris bibens promobit honores Fallere bel falli res odiosa sibi
Gaudeat in celis quia bixit in orbe fidelis Nonas Aprilis pridie qui morit'
Mille quadringintis dñi triginta q; septem Annis ipsius rex miserere Jesu

Above and between the effigies was an achievement and at the four corners of the slab shields of arms, but of these there is no record.

The male effigy is $37\frac{1}{2}$ and the female 37 inches in height, the inscription plate measures $34\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$, the indents for the achievement about 18 by $14\frac{1}{2}$, extreme height and width, and the shields $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches. The brass is in its original slab, 96 by 43 inches; mouldings round three of its sides prove that it once formed the table of a high tomb, and the reversed inscription makes it probable that one end of the tomb was against an east wall. Aubrey (I, 40) notes it as "a marble grave stone in the south isle, east end," and Manning and Bray (I, 374) as "at the east end of the south chapel." It is now fixed upright against the south pier of the tower facing east.

The brass is illustrated in *W. D. Biden's Hist. and Antiq. of Kingston*, 1852, 46; *Rev. C. Boutell's Series of Monumental Brasses; Brayley and Britton*, III, 37 (effs. only); *G. Clinch's English Costume*, 55 (male eff.), 150 (fem. eff.); *F. W. Fairholt's Costume*, ed. Dillon, I, 169 (effs. and details); *Five Ancient Monuments in Kingston Church*, fol. 1820; *Rev. H. Haines' Manual of Monumental Brasses*, I, ccviii (head of lady); *J. P. Malcolm's Views round London; Manning and Bray*, I, 368; *Portfolio of the Monumental Brass Society*, II, pl. 9; and *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, VIII, 61.

The Skerns were an old and important family in Kingston, but of Robert Skern little appears to be known. Manning and Bray (I, 374) state that he lived at Downhall in the parish of Kingston, and had a grant of the custody of Richmond Park. His name

ROBERT SKERN. 1487. and WIFE.
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES. SURREY.

(One-seventh full size.)

appears in the commissions of the peace in 1417 and 1422. In 1459 his nephew William Skern founded a chantry in Kingston church for one chaplain to pray for the souls of Robert Skern and Joan his wife, and for the father and mother of the said William Skern, etc., and by will, dated 31 October, 1463, directs his burial "juxta ossa Roberti Skern avunculi mei."

Joan Skern was the younger daughter of Dame Alice Windsor, better known as Alice Perrers, the favourite of Edward III. Sir William Windsor died in 1384, but there is no mention of any children in his nuncupative will made 10 September and proved 22 October in that year. His nephew and heir John Windsor is recorded to have vexed Dame Alice with numerous lawsuits, and in 1393 was in prison for detaining goods and money belonging to the said Alice and her daughter Joan. In a petition relating to the manor of Upminster the daughter is styled Joan Despaigne *alias* Southerey. Dame Alice died in 1400, and by will, dated 15 August in that year, desires to be buried in Upminster church. She leaves to her younger daughter Joan the manor of Gaynes in Upminster, and to her daughters Jane and Joan my other manors, etc., which John Windsor and others had usurped. She also mentions her manor of Compton Murdac, Warw. Joan her youngest daughter and John Kent, mercer of London, appointed executors. The manor of Compton Murdac was purchased by Alice Perrers when single, and it appears to have passed to her daughter Joan, as Robert Skern was later in possession in right of his wife Joan.

II. *Kneeling effigies of John Hertcombe, gent.*, 1488, *in civil dress, head lost, and wife Katherine*, 1477, *with foot inscription. A religious device and two shields lost. On wall of north transept.*

Small kneeling effigies with hands held apart. John Hertcombe, whose head is now lost,[1] wears the civil

[1] In the reproduction the head is shown from an old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries. It is also shown in the lithographs of monuments in Kingston church published in 1820.

gown with close sleeves and has a pouch and rosary attached to his girdle. His wife wears the butterfly

JOHN HERTCOMBE, 1488, and WIFE KATHERINE.
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREY.
(One-quarter full size.)

head-dress and a close-fitting gown, cut low and edged with fur at the neck, and with tight sleeves and fur cuffs.

Below is the inscription in four lines in black letter:

Hic iacent Johēs Hertcombe Gen'osis et Katerina uxor ej' qui quidm Johēs obiit xxii° die Julii Anno dñi millīo CCCC° lxxxviii° Et p'dicta Katerina obiit xii° die Julii Anno dñi millīo CCCC° lxxvii° quor' aīabꝫ ppicietur deus Amen.

Above and between the effigies is an indent for a religious device, probably a representation of our Lord in glory, in an aureole, seated on a rainbow,[1] and flanked by the indents for two shields.

The effigies are $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches in height, and the inscription plate measures $14\frac{3}{4}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$, the indents for the device $6\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$, extreme height and width, and for the shields 4 by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The brass is in its original slab of Sussex marble, 24 by 18 inches, and is now in the north transept, let into the north-west pier of the tower, facing east. The original position is unknown. Biden, p. 43, speaks of it as on the west wall of the transept, and states that it "was sometime ago discovered near the site of St. Mary's chapel." Aubrey does not mention it, and Manning and Bray (I, 371) vaguely state it to be "in the wall near the church door." It is illustrated in *Five Ancient Monuments;* and in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, VIII, 63 (complete), and XVI, 40 (head of lady).

By will (P. C. C., 11 *Milles*), dated 2 May, 1488, John Hertcombe, gent., desires to be buried in the parish church. Leaves his messuages and lands in Surrey and Bucks. to John Paytrell, clerk, for life, and afterwards to Henry Hertcombe, "consanguineo meo" and his heirs. The residue of his goods for his sepulture and for disposition for the good of his soul at the discretion of the said John Paytrell. He died 22 July, 1488, his wife having predeceased him on 12 July, 1477, and appears to have left no children.

[1] Compare a similar example, but without an aureole, at Sibson, Leic., on the brass to John Moore, rector, 1532, reproduced in *Portfolio Mon. Brass Soc.*, III, pl. 54.

II. *Inscription, six English verses, and arms on a lozenge. Anne, eldest daughter of Blase and Mary Caryll, and wife of Mark Snelling, gent., died in childbirth,* 1623, *aged* 25. *On floor of chancel.*

Inscription, on a plate measuring $23\frac{1}{2}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, in eight lines in Roman capitals, enclosed within a narrow ornamental border:

VNDER THIS MARBLE STOANE, RESTETH IN
HOPE OF A IOYFVLL RESVRRECTION, THE
BODIE OF ANNE SNELLINGE, WYFE VNTO
MARKE SNELLINGE OF THIS TOWNE GENT.'
AND ELDEST DAVGHTER OF BLASE CARYLL
ESQVIER, & MARIE HIS WYFE. WHOE DIED IN
CHILDEBIRTH THE FIRST DAYE OF OCTOBER
AN° DN̄I 1623. & IN THE 25TH YEARE OF HER AGE.

On a separate plate, $23\frac{1}{2}$ by 6, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the inscription, are six English verses, also in Roman capitals and enclosed within a narrow ornamental border:

GODS LOVE AND FAVOVRE IS NOT KNOWEN ALWAYES
BY EARTHLYE COMFORTES, NOR BY LENGTH OF DAYES,
FOR OFTEN TYMES WEE SEE WHOME HE LOVES BESTE
HE SOONEST TAKES VNTO[1] HIS PLACE OF REST.
LONGE LIEF ON EARTH DOETH BVT PROLONGE O[R] PAYEN,
IN HAPPIE DEATH, THERE IS THE GREATEST GAYEN.

Three and a-half inches above the inscription is a lozenge, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bearing the arms and quarterings of Caryll, *Quarterly*, I. (*Arg.*), *on a bend* (*sa.*) *a rose* (*or*) *between two griffins' heads erased* (*arg.*), *all within a bordure engrailed* (*az.*), *a crescent - - in chief for difference*, for Caryll. II. (*Gu.*), *on a bend wavy* (*arg.*) *three shovellers* (*sa.*), *beaked and legged* (*or*), for Reade. III. (*Arg.*), *a fess between three boars' heads couped* (*sa.*), for Alphew. IV. (*Arg.*), *a chevron engrailed* (*gu.*) *between three bugle horns* (*sa.*), *stringed* (*or*), for Pettit. *Over all in fess point a martlet* (*or*) *for difference.*

[1] The letters "VN" in the word "VNTO" have been subsequently added and are much smaller in order to fit into the space.

In original slab of hard blue stone, 81 by 36 inches, on floor of chancel, where it was noted by Aubrey (I, 31) and by Manning and Bray (I, 373).

Anne, eldest daughter of Blase Caryll of Kingston by Mary, daughter of Thomas Dancer, merchant of London, was the wife of Mark Snelling (No. IV), and died in childbirth 1 October, 1623, aged 25.

IV. *Inscription, six English verses, and shield of arms. Mark Snelling, esq., nine times bailiff of Kingston,* 1633, *aged* 60. *On floor of chancel.*

Inscription, on a plate measuring $23\frac{1}{4}$ by 8 inches, in seven lines in Roman capitals:

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF MARKE SNELLING
ESQ^{R} SONNE OF GEORGE SNELLING WHO WAS 9 TYMES
BAYLIFFE OF THIS TOWNE WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^{E}
27TH DAY OF FEBRVARY A^{O} DNI 1633 ÆTATIS SVAE 60
FOR WHOSE PIOVS MEMORY, IN THE SIDE WALL IS
ERECTED A MONVMENT, TO KEEPE HIS GOOD DEEDES
IN MEMORIE.

On a separate plate, $20\frac{1}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$, and 11 inches below the inscription are six English verses, also in Roman capitals:

THE POORE MANS COMFORT AND HIS CONSTANT FREIND
A MAN OF GODLY LIFE THEN IVDGE HIS END
THESE LINES, TIS KNOWNE, DO TRVLY OF HIM STORY
WHOME GOD HATH CALL'D AND SEATED NOW IN GLORY
OF HIS GREAT WORTH WHO SEEKETH TO KNOW MORE
MVST MOVNT TO HEAVEN WHITHER HE IS GONE BEFORE.

Seven and a-half inches above the inscription is a shield, $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, charged with the arms of Snelling, (*Sa.*), *three griffins' heads erased* (*or*), *a chief indented erm., in fess point an annulet for difference*, impaling Caryll as before, but without the quarterings, and differenced by a martlet in chief.

In original slab of Sussex marble, 75 by 38 inches, on floor of chancel, where it was noted by Aubrey (I, 32) and Manning and Bray (I, 373).

Mark, son of George Snelling, of Kingston, by Rose Stephens, was nine times bailiff of the town. He married Anne (No. III), daughter of Blase Caryll, and died 27 February, 1633–34. The monument referred to in the inscription is on the north wall of the chancel.

V. *Inscription and twelve English verses. The ten children of Edmund Staunton, D.D., late minister of Kingston and now president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and of Mary, his wife, daughter of Richard Balthrop*, 1653, *with twelve English verses. Loose in vestry in* 1916.

Inscription and verses, on a plate measuring 13 inches in height by 16¼ in width, partly in Roman capitals and partly in text letters:

1653

HERE LY Y^E BODIES OF

FRANCIS	RICHARD
RICHARD	EDMVND
MARY	EDMVND
MATHEW	SARAH
MARY	RICHARD

CHILDREN WHICH Y^E LORD GAVE TO EDMVND STAVNTON D^R OF D LATE MINISTER OF KINGSTŌ VPON THAMES NOW PRESID^T OF CORPVS CHRISTI COLLEDGE OXON BY MARY H WIFE DAVGHT^R OF RICH: BALTHRO SERVANT TO Y^E LATE QVEENE ELIZAB: Q IN ECCLA S. .....

[a] IOB. 1. 2. Ten children in one graue. A Dreadfull sight
Seven sons & daughters three Jobs [a]number right
[b] ECCL: 11. 10. Childhood [b]& youth are vaine. Death reigns ouer a
[c] ROM. 5. 14. Even those who never sin'd like Adams [c]fall
[d] ROM. 5. 12. But why over all. In th' [d]first Man every one
1 COR. 15. 22. Sin'd and fell, not He himselfe alone
[e] 1 TIM. 1. 1. Our [e]hope's in Christ. The second Adam He
[f] MAT. 1. 21. Who saues [f]th' Elect from sin and misery
ROM. 5. 9, 10. What's that to vs poore Children: this our creed
[g] GEN. 17. 7. God is [g]a God to th' faithfull and their seed
[h] 1 THES. 4. 14. Sleepe [h]on deare Children, never that you wake
1 REV. 20. 12. Till Christ doth raise you & to Glory take.

In the last line of the inscription the words "Q IN ECCLA S. ....." have been erased and the last word has not been deciphered.

Formerly on the floor of the "vicar's chapel" in the south transept, where it was noted by Aubrey (I, 26) and Manning and Bray (I, 376). In June, 1916, the plate was loose in the vestry and the stone covered by modern seating.

Edmund Staunton was instituted vicar of Kingston 14 February, 1631–2, and resigned either in 1657 or 1658. On 22 May, 1648, he was, by authority of the Parliament, appointed President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but was ejected at the Restoration. He then retired to Bovingdon, Herts., where he died 14 July, 1671, and was there buried. Of his ten children by his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Balthrop, the Kingston registers record the following: Francis, baptised 25 December, 1633; Richard, buried 28 June, 1632; Mary, buried 3 July, 1632; Mathew, baptised 2 March, 1632, buried 6 March the same year; Mary, baptised 3 March, 1635, buried 17 November, 1637; Richard, baptised 23 May, 1638, and Richard, baptised 2 September, 1639, one of the two buried 29 June, 1640; Edmund, baptised 25 December, 1633; and Sarah, baptised 9 February, 1636.

Casements.

Aubrey (I, 41), "In the south isle and in the chancel are many marble gravestones. But the brass inscriptions and escutcheons are lost by time or sacrilege."

Three still remain on the chancel floor and others may be hidden under the organ.

(A) A Sussex marble slab, 43 by 29 inches, bearing indents for the figures of a civilian and lady, 25 inches in height, with a foot inscription, 27 by 5 inches. Late-15th century, about 1470.

(B) A blue stone slab, 50 by 29 inches, much worn, showing indents for a figure about 18 inches in height,

with foot inscription, 18 by 4 inches. Outlines very indistinct but the rivets remain.

(c) Half a slab, 37 by 32 inches, showing indents for the lower portions of a civilian and lady, a foot inscription, 24 by 4 inches, and two shields, 5 by 4 inches.

Lost Brasses.

Aubrey (V, Appendix, 334), "Add the following inscriptions, taken by Mr. Augustin Vincent before the brass plates (on which they were engraved) were lost or stoln:"

(1). *Six Latin verses without name or date.*

"Lata locus mihi porta necis, necis sic porta valeto,
Lata per augustam non placet ire viam
Intravi augustam (si fas sit dicere) portam,
Porta vale (fas sit dicere) lata vale,
Inveni portum letum, dum lata per orbem
Non via nec firmum porta decere locum."

(2). *Inscription. Edward Paltocke, gent., cursitor of London,* 1613.

"Here lieth the body of Edward Paltocke gent. and cursitor of London, who departed this life the 21 of June the yeare of our lord 1613."

(3). *Inscription. William Hampton, fellow and scholar of Eton,* 1468. *Formerly in the chancel.*

"Hic jacet Willelmus Hampton consors et scolaris collegii regalis de Etona, qui viam universe carnis[1] die Assumpcionis beate Marie Virginis A° MCCCCLXVIII cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

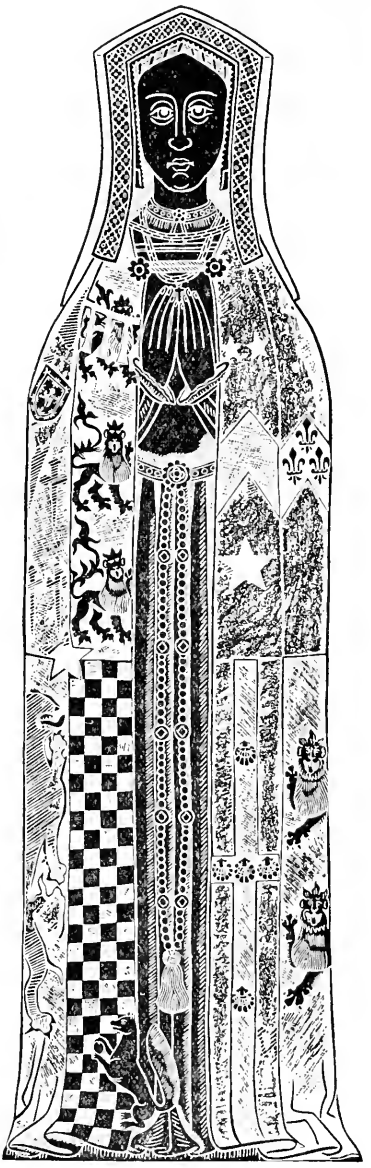
This inscription is also given in Harl. MS. 5830, fol. 248 (modern pencil numbering), amongst some other odd notes.

[1] Word wanting here.

LAMBETH.

I. *Effigy of Lady Katherine Howard, sister and co-heir of John Broughton, esq., and first wife of Lord William Howard, son of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk*, 1535, *in heraldic mantle. Canopy, inscription and scrolls lost. Relaid and now on wall of north chapel.*

A full-length effigy of the Lady Katherine, 36½ inches in height, full face, wearing the pedimental head-dress, the front lappets of which are richly ornamented, a plaited partlet at the neck, and a gown with striped sleeves terminating in frills. Round the hips is a narrow ornamented girdle fastened by a large round buckle from which hangs a long rosary. Over all is a mantle emblazoned with her husband's arms on the dexter side and her own on the sinister. The mantle is held in position by two narrow cords passing through circular brooches shaped like flowers. Round the neck is an ornamented collar fastened by a similar brooch, and over the



LADY KATHERINE HOWARD, 1535.
LAMBETH, SURREY.
(One-sixth full size.)

shoulders hangs a narrow double chain from which is suspended a small cross. At the feet is a seated squirrel holding a nut in its front paws.

The arms on the mantle are, on the dexter, *Quarterly*, I. (*Gu.*), *on a bend between six crosses crosslet fitchy* (*arg.*) *an escutcheon* (*or*) *charged with a demi-lion rampant* (*gu.*) *pierced through the mouth by an arrow* (*arg.*), *within a double tressure flory counterflory* (*gu.*), for Howard. II. *England with a label of three points* (*arg.*), for Brotherton. III. (*Gu.*), *a lion rampant* (*arg.*), for Mowbray. IV. *Chequy* (*or*) *and* (*az.*), for Warrenne. *Over all in fess point a mullet - - for difference;* and on the sinister, *Quarterly*, I. (*Arg.*), *a chevron between three mullets* (*gu.*), for Broughton. II. (*Arg*)., *on a chevron* (*gu.*) *three fleur-de-lys* (*or*), for Pever. III. (*Arg.*), *on a cross* (*sa.*) *five escallops* (*or*), for Stonham. IV. (*Az.*), *two lions passant guardant* (*or*), for Denstone.

Thomas Allen in his *History and Antiquities of Lambeth*, 1827, p. 116, gives an illustration of the effigy, and says "the remains of a gothic canopy and several labels are to be traced on the stone,[1] to which was formerly affixed the following inscription":

"Here lyeth Katherine Howard, one of the sisters and heires of John Broughton Esq., son and heire of John Broughton, Esq., and late wife of Lord Willm Howard, one of the sonnes of the Right High and Mighty Prince Lord Thomas, late Duke of Norfolke, High Treasurer and Earl Marshal of England, which Lord William and Lady Katherine left issue between them, lawfully begotten, Agnes Howard, the only Daughter and Heir, which said Lady Katherine deceased the xiii[2] day of Aprill Anno D'ni MCCCCCXXXV, whose soule Jesu pardon."

[1] An old rubbing in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries has the following note: "two shields each side figure, two above; trefoiled canopy with central crocketted pediment terminating in finial, side buttresses with pinnacles and finials. Between side buttresses and inscription 5 scrolls on each side."

[2] Error for xxiii, which is the date given by Aubrey (V, 232) and all the other authorities.

The head of the lady is illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XVI, 45, and according to Nichols[1] there is a sketch of the brass in a manuscript account of the family drawn up in 1638 by Henry Lilly, Rouge Dragon, and now in the possession of the Earl of Northampton. There is also a sketch in Add. MS. 6409, fol. 42, in the British Museum.

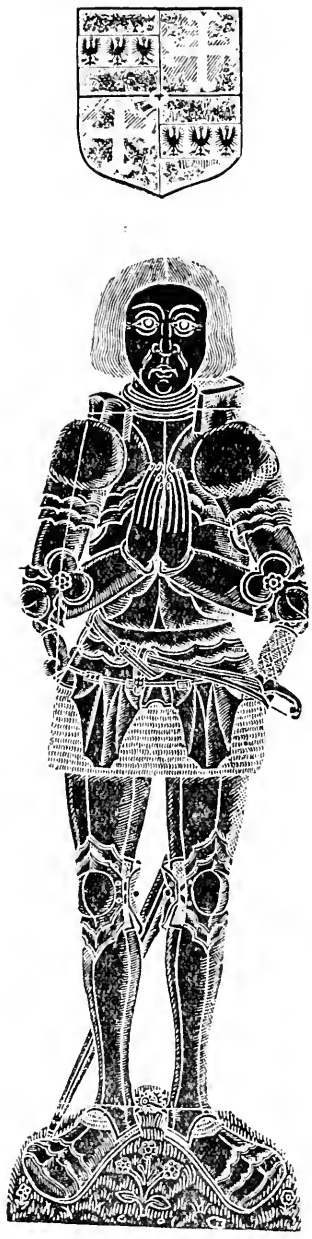
The brass was formerly on the floor of the chancel. It has been removed from its original slab, which is lost, and is now relaid in a small stone, 43 by 15 inches, let into the east wall of the north chapel.

The Lady Katherine, daughter of John Broughton, of Tuddington, Beds., and co-heir of her brother John, married, as his first wife, Lord William Howard, eldest son of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Tylney. She died 23 April, 1535, and was buried at Lambeth. Lord William Howard subsequently became Baron Howard of Effingham, Lord High Admiral of England, and a Knight of the Garter. He died 11 January, 1572–3, and was buried in the chancel of Reigate church. The daughter Agnes mentioned in the inscription married William Paulet, third Marquess of Winchester.

II. *Effigy of Thomas Clere, esq.*, 1545, *in armour, with one shield of arms. Inscription lost. Relaid and now on wall of north aisle.*

Full-length effigy of Thomas Clere, 30½ inches in height, in armour, bareheaded with long hair, and with bare hands, standing on a mound covered with flowers and grass. His armour consists of a gorget, probably intended to be of mail (*cf.* the figures at Addington, 1540, and Croydon, 1544) but unfinished, the links not being engraved; a breastplate, with a tapul or projecting ridge, strengthened by demi-placcates, and large shoulder

[1] *History and Antiquities of Lambeth*, by J. Nichols, 1786, being No. XXXIX of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, Appendix, p. 51.



THOMAS CLERE, Esq., 1545.
LAMBETH, SURREY.
(One-sixth full size.)

pieces nearly meeting across the chest, with straight upright guards, the sinister higher than the dexter. The edges of these and of the other pieces of armour are invecked. The elbow-pieces small and uniform in size with rosettes in the centre. The taces are short, with a skirt of mail below, and attached to the lowermost lame are two tuilles, the fastenings being clearly shown. The knee-pieces are large with plates above, below and behind, and the feet are encased in large broad-toed sabbattons with gussets of mail at the insteps and rowel spurs screwed into the heels. The sword, which passes diagonally behind the body, is suspended from a narrow belt, and the dagger from a short cord hanging to the belt. Above the effigy is a shield, 6 by 5 inches, bearing the arms of Clere. *Quarterly*, I and IV. (*Arg.*), *on a fess* (*az.*) *three eagles displayed* (*or*), for Clere. II and III. (*Arg.*), *a cross moline* (*gu.*), for Uvedale. *Over all in fess point a crescent - - for difference.* Aubrey (V, 246) gives the inscription and a copy of the verses, composed by Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, which once hung

above it in the north or Howard's chapel, "on a marble tomb was this inscription":

> "Here under this tombe lyeth buried the body of Thomas Clere esquire sonne of Robert Clere in the county of Norfolke knight which Thomas deceased the XIV daye of Aprill Anno domini MCCCCCXLV On whose soule and all christian soules Jesu have mercy."

"and over the tomb was fixed a tablet, now lost, with this poetical inscription made by the famous Howard, Earl of Surrey, a man equally celebrated, *Tum Marti quam Mercurio*":

"Epitaphium Thomae Clarear qui fato functus est MCCCCCXLV auctore Henrico Howard Comite Surriensi in cujus felicis ingenii specimen et singularis facundiae argumentum appensa fuit hac tabula per W Howard filium Thome nuper ducis Norf filii ejusdem Henrici Comitis Surriensis."

"Norfolke sprung thee, Lambeth holds thee dead,
Clere of the count of Cleremont thou hight!
Within the wombe of Ormond's race thou bred,
And sawest thy cousin crowned in thy sight.
Shelton for love, Surrey for lord thou chase,
Aye, me! while life did last, that league was tender,
Tracing whose steps thou sawest Kelsall blaze,
Laundersey burnt, and batter'd Bulleyn's render.
At Muttrell gates, hopeless of all recure,
Thine Earle, halfe dead, gave in thy hand his will,
Which cause did thee this pining death procure,
Ere summers four times seven thou couldst fullfill.
Aye, Clere, if love had booted care or cost,
Heaven had not wonne, nor earth so timely lost."

. Allen, p. 115, illustrates the effigy and shield, noting the brass as then (1827) "on a flat stone" on the north side of the chancel. It is now relaid in a small stone, $43\frac{1}{2}$ by 14 inches, and let into the north wall of the north chapel.

Thomas Clere was fatally wounded at the siege of Montreuil in France while saving the life of his friend the illustrious Earl of Surrey. He was the youngest son of Sir Robert Clere of Ormesby, Norfolk, by Alice, daughter of Sir Edward Boleyn, sixth son of Sir William Boleyn, by Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Earl of Ormond, and therefore cousin to Queen Anne Boleyn. His will (P. C. C., 25 *Pynnyng*), dated 6 June, 1544, "being now ready to pass into the realm of France to serve the king in his wars there," was proved 21 April, 1545. To his friends Edward Belingham, esq., and Mary Shelton, one of the daughters of Sir John Shelton, knt., deceased, he leaves various lands and advowsons after payment of £200 to my Lord of Surrey, and £100 to —— Abraham of London, mercer. His other lands, etc., to descend to his heirs according to the course of the common law. Edward Belingham and Mary Shelton appointed executors.

The bequest to Mary Shelton explains the opening words of the fifth line of the Earl's poetical effusion.

III. *Inscription and eight English verses. Margret, daughter of Sir George and Dame Anna Chute*, 1638, *aged six years and one month. Relaid and now on wall of north chapel.*

Inscription in four lines and eight verses in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring $10\frac{1}{4}$ in height by 19 inches in width, and now much corroded:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARGRET CHYTE (DAVGHTER OF S^{R} GEORGE CHYTE OF STOCKWELL IN THE COVN. OF SVRREY K^{T} AND DAME ANNA HIS WIFE) WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE SECOND OF MARCH 1638 BEING AGED 6 YEARES & ONE MONETH

IF VIRTVE BEAVTY HEAVENLY GRACE AND WITT
COVLD HAVE PROCVR'D LONG LIFE THIS CHILD HAD YET
LIV'D HEERE THE WONDER OF HER TIME AND AGE
BVT GOD DID THINKE IT FIT TO DISENGAGE
SOE PVRE A SOVLE FROM HVMANE FRAILTIES BANDS
AND PLACE HER WTH HIS SAINTS WHERE NOW SHE STANDS
PRAYSING HIS GLORIOVS NAME AND SINGS THOSE HYMNES
WHICH BLESSED ANGELLS VSE AND CHERVBIMS.

Noted by Aubrey (V, 261) as "in the south ile, fixed to a gravestone." Nichols (p. 56) says "in Leigh's chapel." It is now set in a cement slab, 27 by 18 inches, let into the north wall of the north chapel. Margret was a daughter of Sir George Chute, of Stockwell, by his wife Anne, daughter of Sir Martin Barnham, of Hollingbourne, Kent.

Lost Brasses.

(1). *Inscription. William Utting, S.T.P., chaplain to Cardinal Bourchier, rector of Clyve and Chartham, Kent*, 1480.

Aubrey (V, 233), "on another brass plate was this inscription":

"Hic jacet Mr Gulielmus Uttinge sacre theologe professor quondam capellanus cum reverendissimo in christo patre dno Thoma Bourgchier cardinale archiepiscopo Cantuariens: diocess: ecclesiarum parochialium de Clyve et Chartham Cantuariens: diocess: rector meritissimus, qui obiit x die Februarii MCCCCLXXX Cujus anime propicietur deus."

Appointed rector of Clyffe and of Chartham in 1471, both of which livings he held until his death.

(2). *Inscription. Philip, daughter of Sir John Dynham, Lord Dynham, and of his wife Elizabeth, Lady Fitzwalter*, 1485.

Aubrey (V, 233), "on another brass plate was this inscription":

"Hic jacet Philippa filia dni Johannis dni Dynham et Eliz: dne Fitzwater uxoris sue que obiit XVI die mensis Novembris anno dni MCCCCLXXXV Cujus anime propicietur deus."

(3). *Inscription. George, son of Lord and Lady Dynham*, 1487.

"Hic jacet Georgius filius dni Johan: dni Dynham et Eliz: dne Fitzwater uxoris sue qui obiit XXVIII die

Junii A° Dni MCCCCLXXXVII Cujus anime propicietur deus."

Children of Sir John Dynham, Lord Dynham, created K. G. between 1485-7, died 28 January, 1508-9, and buried in the Grey Friars, London, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Walter Fitzwalter, Lord Fitzwalter, and widow of Sir John Ratcliffe, K. G.

(4). *Inscription. John Howard, esq., son of the Earl of Surrey*, 1501.

Aubrey (V, 237), "in Howard's chapel, upon a small marble on brass was this inscription":

"Hic jacet Johannes Howard arm: filius Comitis de Surr: qui obiit II die mensis Februarii Anno dni MCCCCCI Cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

(5). *Inscription. John Howard, esq., son of the Earl of Surrey*, 1503.

Aubrey (V, 237), "in Howard's chapel, upon another brass plate was this inscription":

"Hic jacet Johannes Howard arm: filius Comitis Surr: et Agnetis matris ejus qui obiit vicessimo tertio die mensis Martii anno dni MCCCCCIII Cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

"Matris" an error for "uxoris," the inscription is correctly given in Stow.

(6). *Inscription. Charles Howard, son of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey*, 1512.

Aubrey (V, 237), "in Howard's chapel, upon another was this inscription":

"Hic jacet Carolus Howard unus filiorum Thome Howard Comitis Surrie qui quidem Carolus obiit III die Maii Anno dni MCCCCCXII Cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

(7). *Inscription. Lord Henry Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk*, 1513.

Aubrey (V, 238), "in Howard's chapel, upon another was this inscription":

"Hic jacet dnus Henricus Howard filius serenissimi ducis Norfolcie qui obiit xx die Febr: Anno dni MCCCCCXIII Cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

(8). *Inscription. Lord Richard Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk and his wife Agnes*, 1517.

Aubrey (V, 238), "in Howard's chapel, upon another was this inscription":

"Hic jacet dnus Richardus Howard unus filiorum nobilissimi principis Thome ducis Norfolcie et Agnetis conjugis sue qui obiit 22 die mensis Martii Anno dni 1517 Cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

All sons of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, created Duke of Norfolk 1 February, 1513–14, by his second wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Tylney of Boston, to whom he was married in 1497.

(9). *Hugh Peyntwin, LL.D., archdeacon of Canterbury, and "auditor" of the Archbishops' Court of Audience*, 1504.

Allen, p. 101, "at the upper end of the chancel, in the north wall, is a rich gothic tomb, ornamented with foliage, under a flat arch are traces of two small brass figures, with labels in their mouths, which have been torn off, underneath is the following inscription upon a brass plate":

"Sub pedibus ubi statis jacet corpus Magistri Hugonis Peyntwin legum doctoris nuper Archi: Cant: Reverendissimorum Patrum Dō Johannis Morton Cardinalis, Henrici Dene & William Warham Curiæ Archiepiscop: Audien: Causar: Auditoris. Qui obiit VI die Augusti Anno Dom: MDIIII cujus Animae propicietur Deus Amen."

Nichols (Appendix, p. 42) says "this inscription is in fine preservation," and on pl. v gives a sketch of one panel of the tomb and of one of the shields bearing *three thistles erect, leaved and slipped.* The tomb still remains in the chancel, but the inscription is now lost, and no trace of the various indents can be seen.

Hugh Peyntwin was collated to the archdeaconry of Canterbury 26 November, 1495. His will is in P. C. C., 16 *Holgrave.*

(10). *Inscription. Thomas, son of Thomas, Lord Howard, and of his wife* [*Anne*], *daughter of Edward IV,* 1508.

Aubrey (V, 237), "in Howard's chapel, upon another brass plate was this inscription":

"Hic jacet dnus Thomas filius Thome dni Howard et uxoris sue filie Edwardi regis Anglie quarti qui quidem Thomas dns Howard erat filius et heres Thome Comitis Surrie magni Thesaurarii Anglie, et obiit III die mensis Augusti Anno MCCCCCVIII."

A son of Thomas Howard, styled Lord Howard from 1489 to 1513–14, in which year he was created Earl of Surrey, and in 1524 became third Duke of Norfolk. His first wife was the Lady Anne Plantagenet, third daughter of Edward IV by Elizabeth Wydville. She probably died in 1512, and of her four children only this son lived to be baptised. Thomas, Earl of Surrey and treasurer of England, became second Duke of Norfolk in 1513–14.

(11). *Sir John Leigh, K.B., lord of the manors of Stockwell and Levehurst, in armour, with heraldic mantle and collar of SS., and wife Isabel, daughter of Otwell Worsley, in heraldic mantle, both died* 1523.

Nichols, p. 55, "in Leigh's chapel are two old spacious tombs on the south side, and one on the north side.

The former, without any inscription or arms visible, are for the families of Sir George Chute, and that of Woodward: the other on the north side, had formerly this epitaph":

"Here lieth Sir John Legh, Knight of the Bath, sonne of Ralph Legh, esq., lord of the mannors of Stockwell and Levehurst, and Dame Isabel his wife, daughter of Otwell Worsley, which Sir John deceased the 17th of August anno dom 1523, and the same Isabel deceased the 18th day of Aprill."

In the Appendix, p. 162, is a further account of the brass, "on the south side of the east end of the Legh chapel stands an antient altar tomb of Sussex marble, enriched with the engraved portraits on brass of Sir John Legh and his lady. He is in complete armour, with a mantle, whereon is his arms, viz.: a cross ingrailed within a bordure, quartering paly of six. His helmet, lying under his head, hath for its crest, on a wreath a cock headed like a goat. On the lady's mantle are three lozenges quartered with a chief, charged with a crescent for difference: Az., three lozenges or, Worsley of Lancaster. (This last coat, if gules, a chief argent, is the arms of Worsley of Yorkshire.) Under them are the figures of two of their children, a son and a daughter, but the plate whereon was the inscription is now missing, yet may be supplied from Stow's Survey."

Allen, p. 437, gives an illustration of the brass from a manuscript in the British Museum[1], and a note of its fate. After quoting Nichols' account, he says, "the whole of these have disappeared; when the chapel was filled with pews, these curious tombs were broken up, instead of being removed into the churchyard. Fortunately for the antiquary, I have been enabled to present correct engravings of them as they appeared temp. Chas. I, from a manuscript in the British Museum."

[1] Add. MS. 6409, fol. 58, v, by Thomas Coates, a herald painter and editor of the last (1724) edition of *Guillim's Heraldry*.

From Allen's engraving it appears that Sir John Leigh was in armour, bareheaded, his head resting on his helmet, and a lion at his feet. Over his armour he wears his mantle as a knight of the Bath, emblazoned with his arms, *Quarterly*, I and IV. (*Gu.*), *a cross engrailed within a bordure* (*arg.*), for Leigh. II and III. *Paly of six* (*arg.*) *and* (*vert*), for Langley, and over his shoulders a collar of SS. His wife, whose head rests on a cushion, wears the pedimental head-dress, a gown, and apparently a sideless cote-hardi of ermine. Over all is a mantle charged with her arms, *Quarterly*, I and IV. (*Arg.*), *on a chief* (*gu.*) *a crescent* (*or*), for Worsley. II and III. (*Az.*), *three lozenges* (*or*), for Stopford. Round her neck is a chain with an ornamental pendant, and at her feet a small dog. There are indents for two mouth scrolls, a religious device, and two children, a son under the father and a daughter under the mother. The indent for the inscription is not shown. On another plate, also facing p. 437, is a drawing of a high tomb with panelled sides, the table of which shows indents for a man and wife with foot inscription, three small figures above their heads, and two groups of children and three shields below the inscription. At p. 123 Allen says "in the south aisle is a slab upon which have formerly been two figures, probably a man and his wife; above them three smaller, and beneath the large figures are the remains of an inscription, and three coats of arms." At p. 437 he conjectures that it may be Leigh's slab "preserved by placing it on the floor of the aisle." The stone is now lost, but it appears to have been that figured by Allen at p. 437 and not Leigh's.

Sir John Leigh, of Stockwell, son of Ralph Leigh by Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Langley of Riching, Essex, was created a Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur in 1501, and died 17 August, 1523. His will is in P. C. C., 15 *Bodfelde*. His wife Isabel, a daughter of Otwell Worsley, died 18 April in the same year.

(12). *Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal and Lord High Treasurer*, 1524.

Nichols, Appendix 51, "on a flat stone of grey marble on the pavement: this inscription defaced":

"To the memory of the high and mighty prince Lord Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall and Lord High Treasurer of England, who died 16 Henry VIII, 1524."

Allen, p. 87, mentions in the south porch "a large slab of grey stone, on which have formerly been the effigies of a man, with an inscription; above his head are the places where two shields of arms were placed. It was probably removed, on some former repairs, from Howard's chapel, and was to the memory of some of the Norfolk family." The slab has long since disappeared, but it may well have been the casement for this brass.

In *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, IX, 398, also in *Norfolk Archæology*, VIII, 39, is an illustration of the Duke's brass taken from a manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Northampton. This drawing shows the Duke in the armour of the period with a mantle, his head bare and resting on a helmet which bears his crest, *a lion statant, crowned and gorged with a label of three points.* Under the feet, which rest on a lion, is the indent for the inscription. At the four corners are shields of arms, the upper dexter bearing Brotherton; the upper sinister, Brotherton, Howard, Warrenne and Mowbray quarterly; the lower dexter and sinister are alike, each bearing Howard, with Brotherton in the first quarter, impaling Tylney with a crescent on the chevron for difference.

Thomas Howard, created Earl of Surrey, 28 June, 1483, and Duke of Norfolk, 1 February, 1513–14, died at Framlingham Castle, 21 May, 1524, aged about 80, and was buried in Thetford Priory, whence he is said to have been removed to Framlingham, and thence to Lambeth. He was twice married, firstly, on 30 April, 1472, to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Frederick Tylney, of Ashwellthorpe, Norfolk, and widow of Sir Humphrey Bourchier. She died as Countess of

Surrey, 4 April, 1497. His second wife was Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Tylney of Boston; being related in the second degree, a dispensation was issued by Pope Alexander VI on 17 August, 1497, and on 8 November licence was granted by the archbishop of York to the vicar of Sheriff Hutton to marry them in the chapel within the castle there, after banns had once been asked in the parish church (Surtees Society, *Test. Ebor.*, III, 360). She long survived him, dying in 1545 (*see* No. 18).

(13). *John Mompesson, esq., of Bathampton-Wyley, Wilts., chief of the household of Abp. Warham*, 1524. *He married Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Drewe, esq.*

Allen, p. 104, with sketch of shield on side of tomb, "on the south side of the altar, opposite to Peyntwin's monument, is that of John Mompesson, which nearly resembles it; the ornaments are not quite so rich. A small brass figure has been torn off; underneath is the following inscription":

"Hic jacet Johannes Mompesson de Bathampton Wyley in Com: Wilts: arm: e domesticis reverendissimi patri Willielmi Warham Cantuar: Archiepiscopi primarius, virtute et pietate clarus, duxit in uxorem Isabellam filiam et coheredem Thome Drewe armigeri. Obiit quarto die Maii anno MDXXIV. Cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

"*Argent*, a lion rampant *sable*, impaling *ermine* a lion passant guardant *gules*, for Drewe."

Nichols, Appendix, p. 162, says "the tomb supposed to be Mompesson's is robbed of its inscription, yet on six several shields is carved a lion rampant impaled with Ermine a lion passant guardant."

The tomb still remains on the south side of the chancel, but the indents for the brasses have perished. The shields have been repainted and the whole tomb repaired.

(14). *Inscription. Ambrose Payne, bachelor of musie, rector of Lambeth and chaplain to Cardinals Bourchier and Morton*, 1528.

Aubrey (V, 235), "upon another brass plate was this inscription in black letters":

"Of your charity pray for the soulle of Sir Ambrose Payne rector of Lambeth and bachelor of musick and chaplyn to the lords cardinals Bowchier and Morton, which departed the xxix of May Anno dni MCCCCCXXVIII."

He resigned in 1527. His will is in P. C. C., 33 *Porch*.

(15). *Inscription. Lady Elizabeth Fitzwalter*, 1534.

Aubrey (V, 238), in Howard's chapel, "upon another brass plate was the following inscription in black letters":

"Here lyeth the Lady Elizabeth Fitzwalter, lately wife to Henry Lord Fitzwalter, son and heir of the Lord Robert Earl of Sussex, and one of the daughters of the right Noble Prince Lord Thomas, late Duke of Norfolk, and the Lady Agnes his wife, which Lady Elizabeth decessyd the xviii day of Septemb: in the yeare of our Lord God MCCCCCXXXIV on whose soule Jesu have mercy."

Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, second Duke of Norfolk, by his second wife Agnes, married before 21 May, 1524, Henry Radcliffe, Lord Fitzwalter, son and heir of Robert, Earl of Sussex. She died 18 September, 1534.

(16). *Inscription. Lady Elizabeth Howard, Countess of Wiltshire*, 1537.

Aubrey (V, 235), "on a brass plate was this inscription":

"Here lyeth the Lady Elizabeth Howard some time Countess of Wiltshire."

Eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, and afterwards second Duke of Norfolk, by his first wife Elizabeth; married before 1506 to Sir Thomas Boleyn, created 8 December, 1529, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond. Died in childbed 3 and buried 7 April, 1537, in the Howard aisle in Lambeth Church. She was the mother of Queen Anne Boleyn.

(17). *Inscription. Jane Wynkesley, gentlewoman to Anne, Duchess of Norfolk*, 1542.

Aubrey (V, 239), in Howard's chapel, "upon another brass plate was this inscription in black letters":

"Here lyeth Jane Wynkesley sometime gentlewoman to the right honourable Anne, Dutchesse of Norfolke, the which Jane deceased the xxxiv yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne lord King Henry the Eight."

The Duchess was the Lady Anne Plantagenet, third daughter of Edward IV by Elizabeth Wydville, and first wife of Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, and afterwards third Duke of Norfolk.

(18). *Agnes, Duchess of Norfolk, second wife of Thomas Howard, second Duke of Norfolk*, 1545, *in heraldic mantle, under triple canopy with shields of arms on the side shafts and finials.*

In *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, IX, 399, also in *Norfolk Archæology*, VIII, 40, is an illustration of this brass taken from a manuscript in the possession of the Earl of Northampton. This drawing shows the table of a high tomb on which is inlaid the figure of the Duchess under a triple canopy. She wears a pedimental head-dress surmounted by a coronet, and over her gown a mantle emblazoned with her husband's arms on the dexter and her own on the sinister side. On the dexter shaft of the canopy are the arms of—(1) Howard, viz: Brotherton, Howard, Warrenne and Mowbray, quarterly; (2) Tylney, with a crescent on the chevron for difference,

quartering Thorpe; (3) Howard, as before. On the sinister—(1) Tylney, as before; (2) Howard, as before; (3) Tylney alone. On the dexter finial of the centre pediment of the canopy is a lion rampant, possibly Mowbray, and on the sinister finial Tylney alone. The inscription, which appears to have been on a fillet round the margin, is not shown, nor is it on record. The tomb, which was of grey marble, stood in the middle of the Howard chapel. Allen, p. 137, says "at the east end of the north aisle has formerly been a brass plate of a large size, seemingly a female figure, and in shape and size very like the one previously described (*i.e.*, Lady Katherine Howard, No. I), as being in the chancel. Above the figure have been two shields." The stone is now lost, but it was doubtless the top slab of this tomb.

Agnes, daughter of Sir Hugh Tylney of Boston, married, as his second wife, Thomas Howard, then Earl of Surrey, in November, 1497. She died in 1545, and the Lambeth register records her burial on 13 October as "my Lady Agnes, olde Dutchesse of Norf. buried." In her will (P. C. C., 40 *Pynnyng*), dated 12 March, 1542, and proved 9 November, 1545, she desires to be buried "within the parishe churche of Lambithe in suche place whereas I have prepared my tombe."

(19). *Inscription. Cuthbert Tunstall, bishop of Durham*, 1559.

Aubrey (V, 232), "under the communion table, on a brass plate is this inscription":

"Anglia Cuthbertum Tunstallum mesta requirit
Cujus summa domi laus erat atque foris
Rhetor. Arithmeticus, jurisconsultus et equi,
Legatusque fuit; denique presul erat,
Annorum fatur, et magnorum plenus honorum
Vertitur in cineres aureus iste senex.
Vivit annos LXXV. Obiit
18 Novemb. MCCCCCLIX."

Cuthbert Tunstall was bishop of London, 1522–30, and of Durham, 1530–59, when he was deprived and placed in the custody of Abp. Parker at Lambeth, where he died and was buried in the church. His epitaph was composed by Walter Haddon.

(20). *Inscription. Thomas Thirlby, bishop of Ely*, 1570.

Allen, p. 111, "in the chancel is a slab, on which was formerly a brass inscription":

"Hic jacet Thomas Thirlebye olim Ep'us Elien' qui obiit 26 Aug. Anno Domini 1570."

First and only bishop of Westminster, 1540–50, translated to Norwich, 1550–54, and then to Ely, 1554–59. Deprived in 1559 and placed in the custody of Abp. Parker at Lambeth, where he died in 1570, and was buried in the church.

(21). *Inscription. Thomas Poole, esq.*, 1609.

Aubrey (V, 234), "on another brass plate was this inscription":

"Here lyeth buried the body of Thomas Poole esq., son and heir of Henry Poole of Dichelinge esq. in the county of Sussex. His mother was Margaret, daughter of George Nevil Lord Aburgavenny, and her mother was Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford Duke of Bucks; and the said Thomas married Elizabeth Wingfeild, one of the daughters and heirs of Roger Wingfeild of Great Dunham in the county of Norfolk, esq., who left issue one sonne and two daughters. He deceased the 13 of February Anno 1609."

Allen, p. 135, also mentions a casement, now lost, "about the middle of the north aisle is a stone, on which have formerly been the effigies of a man in armour and his two wives, with an inscription beneath them."

LEATHERHEAD.

I. *Two fragments of an inscription, 14th century. Loose.*

Two fragments of a marginal or chamfer inscription, respectively measuring $5\frac{3}{8}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, bearing in Lombardic capitals the letters CARETE . NRE . SEIG. Date early-14th century. Found in 1906 on the site of an anchorite's cell on the north side of the chancel, and illustrated in *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XX, 227.

II. *Effigy of a civilian, c. 1470, feet gone, with a group of three sons and another of three daughters, all much worn. Effigy of wife, a foot inscription and a roundel lost. On wall of north aisle.*

Small full-length effigy of a civilian, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, full face, with short hair, wearing a long close-fitting gown with fur collar and cuffs, the sleeves narrow and of uniform breadth throughout, and confined round the waist by a narrow plain girdle. The legs and feet are lost, and the figure is much worn. The two groups of children, each $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, are nearly effaced; the three sons are in civil dress. The effigy of the wife, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the foot inscription, $17\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$, and a roundel, 4 inches in diameter, between the heads of the figures, are lost. The brass is in its original slab of Sussex marble, 69 by 27 inches, which is now let into the west wall of the north aisle and bears this inscription, "Removed from the middle aisle in 1877." It was first removed into the north porch, where it was in 1886, and subsequently into its present position. Not noted by Aubrey, but recorded by Manning and Bray (II, 675), who attribute it, on an inscription quoted by Aubrey, to Maud Hamildon, who died in 1410, and her husband Thomas at Hull. A wooden tablet attached to the slab tells the same tale.

III. *Inscription, fourteen English verses, and an achievement of arms. Robert Gardiner, chief serjeant of the cellar to Queen Elizabeth*, 1571. *On pillar in south aisle.*

This brass consists of three portions, an achievement of arms, on a plate with rounded top, $7\frac{1}{4}$ by 6 inches; fourteen English verses on a plate $21\frac{1}{4}$ by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches; and the date of death on a small plate, 12 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The plates are now fastened to the western face of the east pillar of the south aisle; the largest plate bent to fit the pillar and the mouldings cut through for the achievement, so it is probably not in its original position.

ARMS OF GARDINER.
LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.
(One-half full size.)

Aubrey (II, 255) says "at the end of the south aisle, on a brass plate fixed into the wall."

The achievement bears the arms of Gardiner, (*Sa.*), *a chevron between three bugle-horns* (*arg.*), *in chief on a pile* (*or*) *a covered cup* (*gu.*), *all within a bordure* (*of the third*) *charged with eleven crescents* (*of the fourth*), with mantling, helmet, and crest, *out of a coronet a goat's head* (*sa.*), *horned and bearded* (*or*).

The verses and inscription are in eighteen lines in black letter:

Here ffrendly Robartt Gardnar lyes, well borne of ryghtt good race
who Sarvd in cowrtt wyth credytt styll, in worthi rowlm and place
Cheeff Sargantt of the Seller longe, whear he dyd duetty shoe
wyth good regard to all degrees, as ffar as powre myghtt goe
He past hys youth in sutch good ffraem, he cam to aeged yeares
And thearby porchaest honest naem, as by reportt a peers
A ffrend whear any cawse he ffownd, and cortess bn to all
Off myrry moode and pleasantt spetch, howe ever happ dyd ffall

ffowr chyldern for to ffornysh fforth, the table rownd he had
wyth sober wyeff moest matren lyk, to mak a man ffull glad
Prepaerd to dye longe ear his day, whych argues greatt good mynd
And told vs in the other world, whatt hoep he had to ffynd
we leave hyme whear he lockit to be, owr lord receyve his spreett
wyth peace & rest in Habrams brest, whear we att leynth may meete
qd Churchyard.

He departed owte of thys transetory worlde
The Xth daye of Nouember Anno dni 1571
beyng then of the age of lxxiij yeres.

Thomas Churchyard, an indifferent writer of verse, flourished between 1520 (?) and 1604.

Robert Gardiner, chief serjeant of the cellar to Queen Elizabeth, married Anne, daughter of Robert Dethick of Greenwich, and sister to Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms. By will (P. C. C., 4 *Daper*), dated 10 March, 1570–1, and proved 4 February, 1571–2, he desires to be buried at Leatherhead, "my parish church, in the church there before my pew, if it please God to call me to his mercy when I am within 30 miles thereof." Mentions his wife Anne, his son Richard, and his daughter Agatha. If his son marries "and into my house do bring his wife, my wife being then sole and unmarried, my son's wife shall bear no rule in my said house but under my wife." Son Richard to have "all my armour[1] and weapons, and the two geldings I usually keep at the court, and my chain of fine gold weighing 30 oz. or thereabouts." To Robert Barker (or Barber), one of the yeomen of the guard, "a ring of gold with a death's head, which I use to wear on my little finger, for his pains taken in the writing of this my will." Wife and son Richard appointed executors.

[1] A good helmet of this period, surmounted by the Gardiner crest in wood, still hangs over the inscription.

Lost Brasses.

(1). *Inscription. Maud Hamildon, wife of Thomas at Hull*, 1410.

Aubrey (II, 255), "on a brass plate, in a blue stone, in the middle, was this inscription (now lost)":

"Hic jacet Matild: Hamildun . . . .
ux: Thome at Hull que obiit . . . .
die mens: Octob: Anno dñi MCCCCX
cujus anime propicietur deus Amen."

See Hambledon for a notice of the at Hull family.

(2). Aubrey (II, 257), "before the altar, near the step, is the remains of a stone, stripp'd of its brass."

LEIGH.

Reproductions of the three brasses in this church have already appeared in the *Surrey Arch. Colls.*, XI, 146, 144, 148, and the head of Elizabeth Arderne (No. I), in XVI, 39. Also, from the same blocks, in *Trans. Monumental Brass Society*, II, 99, 98, 100, and No. I only in *Memorials of Old Surrey*, 1911, 76. All three are also well engraved in *H. Drummond's Noble British Families*, 1846, I, Arden, 16.

I. *Effigies of John Arderne, esq.* [*died* 1449], *in civil dress with mantle, and wife Elizabeth* [*Knightley*], *in mantle, with embattled foot piece, a group of three sons, much mutilated, with their names below, one of three daughters, also with their names below, and two shields of arms. Another shield and several scrolls lost. On floor of chancel.*

It is uncertain where John Arderne was buried; in his will he desires sepulture, if he dies in London, in the church of the Carmelites under the slab where his late wife Margaret lies buried, but if he should die at Leigh, in the chancel of the church under the marble slab where

his late wife Elizabeth lies buried. As there is no trace of any inscription either round the margin or under the feet, it is possible that the brass was laid down on the death of his wife Elizabeth, some time before his own death, and an inscription never added.

John Arderne is represented full face, clean shaven, with short curly hair, wearing a long tunic or gown with large full sleeves, close at the wrists and edged with fur, tight hose and boots laced up the sides. Over all is a fur-lined mantle with hood, the former buttoned on the right shoulder and thrown back over the left arm. Round the waist is a narrow ornamented girdle, and the feet rest on a hound, whose head is lost.

His wife, also full face, wears the horned head-dress with veil, the side cauls plain, a high-waisted gown with large full sleeves exactly resembling those of her husband, with a similar girdle to his round the waist, and a fur-lined mantle kept in position by cords passing through circular brooches shaped like flowers. At her feet is a small dog with a collar of bells.

Under the figures is an embattled foot piece, and below this a shield of arms and two groups of children with their names on plates beneath. The shield bears Arderne, *Ermine, a fess chequy* (*or*) *and* (*az.*) *between three crescents* (*gu.*), impaling Knightley of Fawsley. *Quarterly*, I and IV. *Ermine.* II and III. *Paly of six* (*or*) *and* (*gu.*). The three sons are mutilated, all are in civil dress, of the first about half the upper portion of the figure is gone, the second lacks his head, and of the third only the feet remain. The plate below is inscribed with their names in black letter in two lines:

HEAD-DRESS, 1449.
LEIGH, SURREY.
(Full size.)

Thomas Johñes ꝛ Henricus filii Johis
Arderne Armig'i ꝛ Elizabeth ux'is sue.

The three daughters are perfect, all dressed alike in gowns with stand-up collars. The head-dresses are curious

and unusual, the hair being worn with side cauls and encircled by a plain fillet or roll.

The plate below reads:

Anna Birgitta ꝛ Susanna filie Johis
Arderne Armig'i ꝛ Elizabeth ux'is sue.

The third daughter Susan has a separate brass (No. II), which is almost a replica but on a larger scale. At the upper corners of the slab were originally two shields of arms, the sinister is lost, the dexter bears Arderne. The surface of the stone is much perished, but, near the heads of the figures, faint indents and rivets for two scrolls may still be traced. Also above and between the heads is another rivet, proving the loss of something, possibly an achievement of arms or a religious device. The effigies are $37\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the entablature measures $28\frac{1}{2}$ by 3, the sons about $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ and their inscription plate $14\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$, the daughters $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ and their inscription $13\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{3}{4}$, and the shields 6 by 5 inches. The brass, in its original slab of Sussex marble, 88 by 40 inches, is on the floor of the chancel, on the north side within the altar rails.

John Arderne was sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1432. From his will we learn that he was twice married, to Margaret, of whom nothing is known, and to Elizabeth, who from the arms on the brass appears to have been a Knightley of Fawsley. By Elizabeth he had the six children shown on the brass, although in his will only two are mentioned. The others probably died young. In his will (Lambeth, *Reg. Stafford*, fol. 172), dated 1 February, 1446, and proved 12 May, 1449, he is described as of Whitefriars, London, and Leigh, Surrey. Mentions his son John and his daughter Bridget.

John, the son, subsequently married Alice Green, and by her had three children, Richard (No. III), Walter, parson of Cheam, and Elizabeth. The date of his death appears to be unknown, but his widow subsequently married John Holgrave, baron of the exchequer, who died in 1486, and by whom she had four children, Thomas, John, Katherine, and Elizabeth.

II. *Effigy of Susan, daughter of John and Elizabeth Arderne, undated, c.* 1450, *with scroll and foot inscription. A shield lost. On floor of chancel.*

Small full-length effigy, 9 inches in height. Except that she is shown full face and the collar of her gown is turned down, the figure is an enlarged copy of the smaller one on the brass to her parents. The lettering of the inscription is also similar, so it may safely be concluded that the two were laid down at the same time and came from the same workshop.

Under the feet is an inscription, 11 by 4 inches, in three lines in black letter:

Hic iacet Susanna filia Johis
Arderne Armig'i & Elizabeth ux'is
sue Cui' aīe ppicietur deus Amen.

Above the head is a scroll, 10½ by 1¼ inches, inscribed Mercy Ihū & graunt m'cy. A shield, 6 by 5 inches, below the inscription is lost. The brass, in its original slab, 30 by 16 inches, is on the floor in the centre of the chancel.

III. *A representation of the Trinity, two mouth scrolls, foot inscription, and four shields of arms. Effigies of Richard Ardern, gent.,* 1499, *and wife Joan lost. On floor of chancel.*

The indents for the figures show that they were turned sideways, that Richard Ardern was in civil dress, and his wife wore the early form of pedimental head-dress.

From his mouth is a scroll inscribed in black letter:

ut videntes Ihūm semper Collætemur

and from hers:

Fili redemptor mudi deus miserere nobis.

Below the indents for the figures is a three-line inscription in black letter:

Orate pro Animabus Ricardi Ardern Gentilman et Johanne uxoris eius qui quidem Ricardus obiit xxii° die Mensis Nouembris Anno Dni Millmo CCCC° lxxxxix° Quoru Animabus Propicietur deus amen

In the centre of the stone, above the figures, is a small and coarsely-engraved representation of the Trinity. God the Father is shown seated on an altar, his right hand raised in benediction, his left supporting the cross on which is the crucified Saviour, and perched on the sinister arm of the cross is the dove. All have the plain nimbus, and God the Father is uncrowned. Other examples of the Trinity occur at Blechingley, 1541, and Cheam, 1540, but in both these examples God the Father is shown seated on a throne in the form of a large chair.

At the four corners of the slab are shields of arms, the upper dexter and lower sinister bearing Ardern, *Ermine, a fess chequy* (*or*) *and* (*az.*) *between three ereseents* (*gu.*), and the upper sinister and lower dexter, Ardern impaling *a chevron between three stags trippant*, probably for Green. The indent for the male effigy is 28 and for the female 27 inches in height; the inscription plate measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{4}$, the scrolls 11 by 1, the Trinity $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4, and the shields 5 by 4 inches. The brass, in its original slab of Sussex marble, 74 by 36 inches, is on the floor of the chancel, on the south side within the altar rails.

Richard, eldest son of John Arderne by Alice Green, and grandson of No. I, died 22 November, 1499, without issue. From the arms on the brass his wife also appears to have belonged to the family of Green. In his will (P. C. C., 5 *Moone*), dated 18 November, 1499, and proved 2 February, 1499–1500, he is called Richard Ardyn, and desires to be buried in the parish church of "the Lee" in the chancel before the image of St. Katherine. Appoints his wife Joan executor and leaves her all his property for life, then to his [half] brother John Holgrave. Also mentions his [half] brother Thomas Holgrave.

LIMPSFIELD.

Inscription. George Elyott, esq., groom of the privy chamber to the Queen, 1644, *aged* 62. *Against wall of nave.*

Inscription in six lines in Roman capitals, on a plate measuring $16\frac{3}{4}$ by 8 inches:

HERE LYETH GEORGE ELYOTT
ESQVIER AND GROOME OF THE
PRIVIE CHAMBER TO Y^E QVEENE
AGED 62 YEARES WHO DYED
THE 15TH OF FEBRVARY ANNO
DOMINI 1644.

Noted by Aubrey (III, 19) and by Manning and Bray (II, 396) as "in the north chapel." It is still in its original slab, 54 by 32 inches, but now reared up against the west wall of the nave.

LOST BRASS.

Manning and Bray (II, 397), "at the entrance of the chancel, on a brass is a chalice, on the top of which is the resemblance of a spread fan. There was a small brass for an inscription, now lost." The slab, 40 by 25 inches, still exists, but the chalice is gone. It is now on the floor of the south chapel and shows the indents for a chalice with rayed wafer above, 8 by 5 inches, and for an inscription plate, 15 by 3 inches. So far as is known it was the only example of a chalice brass in the county.

NOTES.

[*Under this heading the Editor will be pleased to insert notes and short articles relative to discoveries and other matters of interest to the history and archæology of the County. All communications intended for this section should be addressed to the Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

I.

QUARTERING AND MOVEMENTS OF SOLDIERS IN SURREY, 1781–2.

The Society is indebted to Miss E. H. Fairbrother for these transcripts from the War Office, in continuation of the Notes printed in Vol. XXVIII. The time was the last and most critical period of the European War which sprang out of the American War. The Soldiers are Regulars as well as Militia. The Right Hon. Charles Jenkinson, afterwards first Earl of Liverpool, was Secretary at War under Lord North till March 27th, 1782. He was succeeded by Thomas Townshend, afterwards first Viscount Sydney, under Rockingham's Administration: and he was succeeded by Sir George Yonge, July 11th, 1782, under Shelburne.

Lt.-Colonel George Onslow was M.P. for Guildford, 1760–84. The Barracks which he recommends were built in 1794, on the site of the Dominican Priory. His letter (No. 3 here) is the result of the remonstrance against the abuses of quartering presented to him by his constituents, which has been printed in *Surrey Arch. Collections*, Vol. XXVII, p. 131. The largest Inn, where the gentlemen had a club, was probably The White Hart. The "Lower Parish of Guildford" (referred to in No. 4) means St. Nicholas Parish.

James Snelling (No. 7), of Godalming, kept the George Inn in Godalming High Street. His father, who kept it before him, had been Warden of Godalming three times. He died in 1773, and is described as Mr. Snelling in the Parish Register, after his Wardenship. The younger James Snelling was probably in difficulties at the time he wrote, for in 1783 he mortgaged his Inn, and in 1787 sold it. It ceased to be an Inn, though reopened as one in 1806–7 for a time, but was again closed. The original house was pulled down perhaps in 1796. That the Jockey Club should take an Inn in Godalming for the Guildford Race Week is strange to us.

Mr. James Lewen, who writes about Croydon, I have not identified. Perhaps some of our Members may know who he was. Mr. Percy Woods, C.B., has kindly supplied details about James Snelling.

EDITOR.

(1.)

W. O. 1/1011

Richmond May 21st 1781

Sir,

I must take the liberty of reminding you that there has been laying at your Office for some time past a Demand from the Commissioners of Richmond Bridge of about Sixty Pounds for Soldiers passing and repassing over the Bridge as Certifyed by the several Officers, with a power of Attorney to our Clerk Clement Smith to receive the same, as Treasurer I have to request that the necessary Warrant may be made out as soon as convenient, and hope to be favored with an answer that Mr Smith may be ordered to go to town to receive the money and wish to know at the same time what is the proper hour.

I am Sir
Your obedient humble servant
H. Hobart

(2.)

W. O. 1/1011

Richmond May the 21st 1781

Sir

I take the liberty of troubling you with a letter at the request of the Victuallers in the several parishes of Richmond Petersham Kew and Mortlake who are at present burthened with a very great number of Soldiers and make so little by drawing beer that several must quit their houses, to hope that it may be so managed and ordered as seems best for the disposition of the troops during his Majesty's duty in these parts that the parish of Barnes three miles from this place may be included in the quarters of Lord Fanconberg's regiment and have their proportion of Soldiers to alleviate these four abovementioned parishes, there is not a house at present here and in the next three towns without four Soldiers and the majority have five, some even six, besides the light Dragoons, four Companies are always quartered in and about this town, [*if*] it is possible to send from thirty to forty men from these four towns it will very much ease the Alehousekeepers and at the same time oblige Sir

Your obedient humble Servant
H. Hobart

Rt Hon: Charles Jenkinson

(3.)

W. O. 1/1012

Ockham near Ripley in Surrey
October ye 23^d^ 1781

Sir

As you desire to have the objections to the sending of troops to be quarter'd in Guildford as a fixt Quarter during the Winter. I beg leave to observe and to urge strongly to your Consideration the very particular circumstances of Guildford owing to its peculiar situation. Guildford is *not only a Passage toun* which receives all troops going out of the Island & coming into it at Portsmouth, with all recruiting Parties, Sick & hurt, Soldiers & Sailors women and children who are quarter'd continually relieved there, but Guildford also is what the other Passage touns are not. It is the Halfway toun. It is the constant Halting Place between the Metropolis the Docks 2 Arsenals Portsmouth, and often the long Residence of troops destined for embarkation, and also the Convenient Halting Place & residence of all recruiting Parties coming from Abroad or going out, with all Parties as I have above described.

Added to this between the Epsom & Kingston roads the Passage to & from Portsmouth is divided but the two roads unite at Guildford and all the burden of the Military Centers at Guildford, These Circumstances & Guildford having had troops so often allotted to it, & particularly Horse in the Spring, have reduced the Publicans of Guildford to a much worse condition than any other Publicans in the Kingdom.

In my Representation to the War Office within these two years of the necessity of having Barracks at Guildford to which I beg leave to refer you, I stated the number of Publicans of Guildford who had failed within three years or who had been obliged to shut up there (*sic*) House, the remaining Publicans are now from the Reason above mention'd in a worse situation than ever, and I know for certain that unless Relief is given several even of the Principal Public Houses in Guildford must be shut up.

The Country Gentlemen raised several Hundred Pounds by Subscription this year to Support the largest Inn in Guildford, where they hold a Club to prevent the House being Shut up.

I beg to represent these matters to you, that Guildford may have that ease which its particular situation & circumstances require; Guildford must have burden Sufficient from the continual Itinerant troops and Parties with which it is visited, and therefore it is hoped will not be made a resident fixt Quarter.

And as to the Distribution of the Surrey Militia for Winter Quarters. It will be impossible for Guildford Stoke &c. to bear five Companys of them. It is no menace but a fact that many if not most of the Publicans must Shut up their Houses, if this is to be the Case.

Guildford is the most important inland Post perhaps in the Kingdom, If Government had Barracks there, It would be a great public Convenience and the toun would be able to bear the Itinerant troops.

You desired me to name any extension of Quarters, I therefore send you what at present strikes me & may be some means of giving that ease to Guildford which is so requisite, & if I hear of any more Places will trouble the War Office again.

I am sorry to trouble you with so long a Letter, but my Duty to my Constituents my Duty to the Public, and the Information due to Government oblige me to it.

With great Regard and Respect
I am Sir
Your most obliged and obedient
Humble Servant
G: Onslow

(4.)

W. O. 1/1012

Guildford Decr ye 19th 1781

Sir

A Dispute having arose concerning the Quartering of troops in Guildford, and a place called Catherine Hill, being within the Lower Parish of Guildford but out of the Jurisdiction of the Corporation of Guildford, It is desired that you be so good as to send a fresh Route to Guildford having Catherine Hill after the word Guildford, which will be an Accommodation to the toun as well as the Troops and very much oblige

Sir
Your most obedient
Humble Servant
G: Onslow

[*Endorsed*]
Col, Onslow

To
The Right Honorable
Charles Jenkinson Esq
War Office
London

(5.)

W. O. 1/1012

Route of the 2d Division consisting of Companies of the Surrey Militia from Gosport Camp to Guildford &c.

Friday Novr 2d	Fareham, Porchester, Corsham, Havant, Horndean, and Adjaconts
Saturday 3	Petersfield
Sunday 4	Halt
Monday 5	Haslemere and Lippock
Tuesday 6	Guildford, Stoke and Shalford, where 3 remain
Wednesday 7	1 Woking, Ripley and Ockham and remain 1 Cobham and Esher and remain

War Office
23rd October 1781

C. Jenkinson
(A true Copy)
Frs Grove

(6.)

W. O. 1/1013

Farnham 26th Decr 1781

Hond Sir

With submission beg leave at the request of Peckham Williams and Thomas Baker Esquires two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting for the County of Surry to acquaint you that a Rout issued from the War Office for the removal of three Company of the Surry Militia from Guildford to Kingston in the same County and to Odeham, Hartley Row Hartley Bridge and places adjacent in Hants, and a Rout at the same time was also issued for a Company of the Same Militia to march from Godalming to Farnham but the Officers contrary to the Routs have brought nearly one Company more from Guildford and draw'd Billets for them here when the above Magistrates out of Compassion to the Men the Weather being very wet suffered them to continue but hopes you will examine into the Matter and give such redress to the Inhabitants here (who are greatly burden'd on the occasion) as to your Soperior Judgment shall seem meet :

I am
With due respect
Your most obed. hble Servt
Willm Taphouse

[*Endorsed*]
to be acquainted that the Company last sent from Godalming will return again in a few days to their former Quarters—

And as a further easment to Farnham the Quarters of the Companies there are enlarged with Bentley, Crondal, Elstead, Tongham, Seal, Frensham and Aldershot.

(7.)

W. O. 1/1017

Godalming May 9th 1782

Sir

Altho' I can speak feelingly as to the constant Burthen of Soldiers, yet at a time when your Attention is too publicly engaged to attend to the Concerns of Individuals, I forbear making any Complaints unnecessarily: and beg leave to represent one Circumstance to your Attention and Goodness. It has been assured me that the Militia quarter'd in this part of the County, are not to be remov'd before Whitsuntide; and as the Witsun-week is a time of the greatest Advantage to me, and this Town in general, / owing to Guildford Races and the Preference the Jockey Club think proper to give to my House / I shall consider it a Mark of your particular Favor if you will be so indulging as to direct that the Soldiers be remov'd from hence for that Week *only:* as it will be impossible to receive the Company at the time of the Races, without your kind Complyance in this Instance. I beg leave to add that the people of Guildford always make a Point of solliciting their Members Interest for the Removal of Soldiers from their Town upon this and every other public Occasion; thereby easing themselves of a temporary Burthen, to the very great Injury of this small Town: for the Routs of their Relief being discretionary, the Commanding Officer has always sent the Troops to this Place; and which will ever be the Case now, should you be inclin'd to remove the Troops from there upon an Application being made you; I hope that known Worthiness which marks your Character will see the Propriety of my Request in too reasonable Light, not to allow of the Liberty I take on so essential an Occasion. I have the honour to be

. . . . . .

James Snelling

The Honble. T. Townsend &c. &c, &c.

[*Endorsed*]

The Surrey Militia are Ordered from their present Quarrs on Friday next, and no other Troops will be sent to Godalming during the Whitsun Week

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(8.)

W. O. 1/1017

Farnham Surrey 16th Novr 1782

Hond Sir

With submission beg leaf to lay before you the situation of the Constables of this Town whoe from the great Abuse to the Farmers Teams by the officers of several Corps particularly the Yorkshire

Horse and the Second Div^{n} of the Cheshire Militia this day have Declared / unless the Constables / gets som Redress for their Abuse to their Teams let the Consequence be as it will they will not goe any more with Baggage as the Carrying so much Over Weight have nearly ruined some of the Teams and the Officers refusing to pay the same the under facts / as will be attested if required / we hope will matt with that Redress to the Farmers they think themselves entitled to the residue of their money paid them and a stop put to the like / as far as the Wisdom of the Honble Secretary at War should Judge rite / the Serjant of the Cheshire Militia whoe came with the Order for Billets and the Waggons Ordered five Waggons / which was provided but on the party arriving the Officers would have only four though they were told by Self / I mean the Q^{r} Master / the Baggage would be Weigh'd / they having brought five Waggons from the last place in . . . . torning on Weighing the same it was 34 C over Weight the Constables asked several times for the Money but were refused who waited full an Houre and a Half for the same while the Sergeants and Officers pretended to get a Warrant to Ipress another Waggon / but they never went for the same the Constables then went home and left the Farmers who after waiting a Considerable Time were forced to take Half the Over Weight money rather than keep their Teams in the street for the Officers would not let them goe nor yet pay them, the Yorkshire Horse the same / this difrince only they promised to pay at the end of the Jorney but refus'd

At last the Farmers and Constables Earnestly beg the Honble Secretary at War not only to assist them in the recovery of the Remainer of their money but in previuting the like abuse in futer. Under is a state of the Bag^{g}.

	W^{t} of Bag. with Waggon	W^{t} of the Waggon	Neat Weight	Over Weight	Cash Rec^{d}	Unpaid
						s. d.
William Preedy	52	17	35	5	0 : 14 : 6	2 : 6
John Piesly	64	18	46	16	1 : 0 : 0	8 : 0
Saml Stevens	52	16½	35½	5	0 : 14 : 6	2 : 6
Willm Trimmer	50	12	38	8	0 : 16 : 0	4 : 0

I am Hon^{d} Sir
with due Respect your most
Obedient Humble Servt
W. Taphouse
High Constable

(9.)

W. O. 1/1014

Reigate 20 Novr 1782

Sir

The Routs of the Winter Quarters of Soldiers have for two years preceeding the present, been Reigate Merstham & Gatton, as the present is ; which Routs made it necessary for my predecessors to apply to the Right Honble Charles Jenkinson to desire him to alter the Routs & to make them for the hundred of Reigate : as the Inns and Public houses in Reigate Merstham & Gatton were not able to quarter the numbers in the Routs, either in the Point of Accommodation or Circumstances ; which Redress was immediately granted in both Applications.

Since which the Publicans are less able, indeed those within the Limits of the Routs cannot bear the Burthen : I am therefore bound by the Ties of humanity and the Duty of my Office to represent the Matter to you, & humbly hope that you will immediately order the Rout to be altered as before to the hundred of Reigate.

I have the honour to be
With the Greatest Respect
Sir, your most Obed^{t} & most hble Servt
Willm Brown High Constable

(10.)

W. O. 1/1016

Croydon August 27th 1782

Sir

Having seen A Petition, which I understand ; is to be Presented to You this Day from the Innkeepers of Croydon and Signed by the People of the Toun representing the hardships which the Innkeepers feel from 69 Horses being Quarter'd upon them —— I therefore beg Leave to trouble You on the Subject and to explain some Matters which (I presume) are necessary You should be Acquainted with —— With respect to the 69 Horses to be in the Toun on the 18th instant, I am perswaded they are mistaken in their assertions of the numbers —— but if they were not ; it is not above the proportion of Horses which the place should support agreeable to the Orders Received from the War Office —— but to ascertain the exact Numbers Quarter'd on the Public Houses I Directed Yesterday that an Officer per Troop

should Inspect their different Troops Quarters and Report to Me in Writing; when the Numbers Appeared Clearly to be no more than 62 —— including the Horses of the Officers and of the Cornets who are here for the benefit of the Riding School and other very necessary Informations.

The Petition next States imaginary Distresses and which they Ground Speculative Calculations upon, from 90 Horses being to be Quarter'd in Croydon when some which are put out from the different Troops on Account of Swell'd Legs, are taken up; and which has been done not only for the Horses immediate Good but to Ease the Innkeepers —— though there never were, at any time, intended to be 90 in the place from the Horses wanted to complete the Regiment as well as from other Regimental Causes.

I must Request the favor to Represent to You that in some Measure the hardships Arises to the Innkeepers from many Public Houses —— (the List now before Me) and which used to take in 42 Horses having converted their Stables into other Uses and pull'd down the Racks and Mangers to avoid having Horses though they Enjoy the benefit of their Licences to the great detriment of the Other industrious Innkeepers Whom I feel most sincerely for and should be happy both to Contribute by Subscription as well as to do every thing in my power to Exonorate their Burthens as far as His Majesty's Service will permit and the Confidence reposed in Me will Allow of, and for which purpose I Yesterday Evening proposed before Two Justices of the Peace (who met on the occasion) to endeavour to lesson the Numbers of 62 and only to keep in the Town merely the Recruits and Two or Three men that were not intirely form'd but the Attorney who Guided the Petition would not Consent to delay it notwithstanding it Appear'd to Me to be recommended by the Justices who seem'd desirous of Accomodating Matters.

I must beg to Observe to You how much His Majestys Service must Suffer if the Recruits are Squander'd about the County and Deny'd the Aids of the Head Quarters and the Riding School to Form them and of the Acute feelings of the Officer responsible for the Regiment if these Men are Call'd upon to Discharge their Duty to His Majesty.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
and most Humble Servant
R. Mason Lewis

The Right Honble Sir George Young Bar^t^

[*Endorsed*]
Lt Col: Lewis

(11.)

W. O. 1/1016

Croydon September 11th 1782

Sir

I had this Day the honor to Receive Your Letter in which You very obligingly Leave it for me to decide Whether ten more Men and Horses should be removed from this Quarter consistently with the good of His Majestys Service —— I am with the most unbias'd Opinion to Assure You that His Majestys Service will Suffer by a further removal of Troops and has Suffer'd by those already Sent away as I have Seen Myself the Recruits Straying about the County from being so much despers'd —— I had the honor to Acquaint You in My former Letters that Croydon is not to be satisfyed and I am fully persuaded they never will whilst there remains One Soldier in the place and I believe Experience has Prov'd this Fact to Every Commanding Officer.

Their Statements of the Prices of Hay, Straw, and Oats are much overrated and they have drawn their Calculations from Commoditys Purchased at the very Dearest part of the Year to favor their Petitions which the War Office has been accustom'd to Receive.

I Reduced the Number of Horses to Forty —— when Colonel Harcourts Regiment I am credibly Inform'd Used to have Sixty Four —— I also Reduced the number of Recruits to Sixty Four —— Three Recruits Inlisted since makes Sixty Seven which are chiefly Quarter'd upon the little Houses does [*no*]t Distress the Innkeepers —— I have Study'd by Every Attention to Preserve harmony and a good understanding between the Soldiers and the Town people —— and which I am happy to say there is as they Acknowledge it: but to give the Town of Croydon Contentment is what I intirely dispair of however My endeavours will allways be to Accomplish that desirable end.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
and most Humble Servant
R. Mason Lewis

The Right Honble Sir George Yonge Bart

(12.)

W. O. 1/1016

Croydon September 20th 1782

Sir

As I do not think Myself authorized to Quarter Troops at Beckenham in Kent although that place is Attach'd to the Bromley Quarters in A

former Order Received from the War Office yet as no Mention is made of Beckenham in the subsequent Order I must Request the favor of having it included as it may Ease the Innkeepers in other places and therefore I wait for Your permission for that purpose.

It is some satisfaction for Me to say the Innkeepers at Croydon seem to be more Contented, I Wish it was in My power to make them intirely so consistent with the Attention due to His Majestys Service.

I am inform'd General Conways Regiment is soon to Quit the Kingston Quarters, and if it should be so: It will be of essential Consequence to the 19th Light Dragoons to have Two Troops—viz. The Horsham and Bromley Quarter'd at Kingston for the Advantage of Assembling the Regiment for the Field Days which the Troops at Horsham can have no benefit from its distance.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedient
and most Humble Servant
R. Mason Lewis

The Right Honble Sir George Yonge Bart

[*Endorsed*]
Lt Col: Lewis

(13.)

W. O. 1/1016

Croydon November 29th 1782

Sir

I am forced to trouble You by Returning —— the Enclosed March Ronte owing to A quibbling Justice of Peace Who takes the Advantage of the —— s —— being wanted in the Word Tooting as it is described *Tootings* or upper and lower Tooting —— on which Account the quibbling Justice has Refused to Order Billets to be Granted in One of the Tootings and which Joyn Each Other therefore must Request the Route to be Alter'd and Return'd.

I will venture to Assure You that since I have been An Officer I have never met with so many difficultys in Command — or had so many Obstacles thrown in the way to impede the Conducting His Majestys Service as well as to Distress it as I have experience'd in the present Quarters of the Regiment and had it not been for the Confidence reposed in Me by the Secretary at War as well as Yourself by the references which have been made to me before You both decided

it would have been impossible for Me to have been responsible for the Regiment.

I am sensible of the kind part You took in it.

I have the honor to be Sir
Your most Oded[t] Humble Serv[t]
R. Mason Lewis

Mathew Lewis Esq[r]

please to turn over

I have this Moment Received the Route from the Officer Commanding the Richmond Detachment for his Division to March to Old and New Brentford &c. &c. —— If it could be done with convenience to His Majestys Service I should thank You to let the Party or any part of it Joyn their respective Troops, or to have the Party reduced One Third as well as the Colebrooke Detachment and which I have been Inform'd is usually done when the King comes to reside for the Winter at S[t] James, or The Queens Palace.

(14.)

W. O. 1/1024

Sir

The Troops and Soldiers sent to Croydon for about Forty Years past were quartered on Mitcham Sutton Carshalton and Beddington, (and I believe mentioned in the Rout), and sometimes with the addition of Cheam and Moredon) all within y[e] Hundred of Wallington or Croydon Except till within a few years last past Sutton Cheam and Moredon have had Soldiers sent from Epsom but by what means—I cannot say, as Sutton and Moredon are much nearer to Croydon than Epsom.

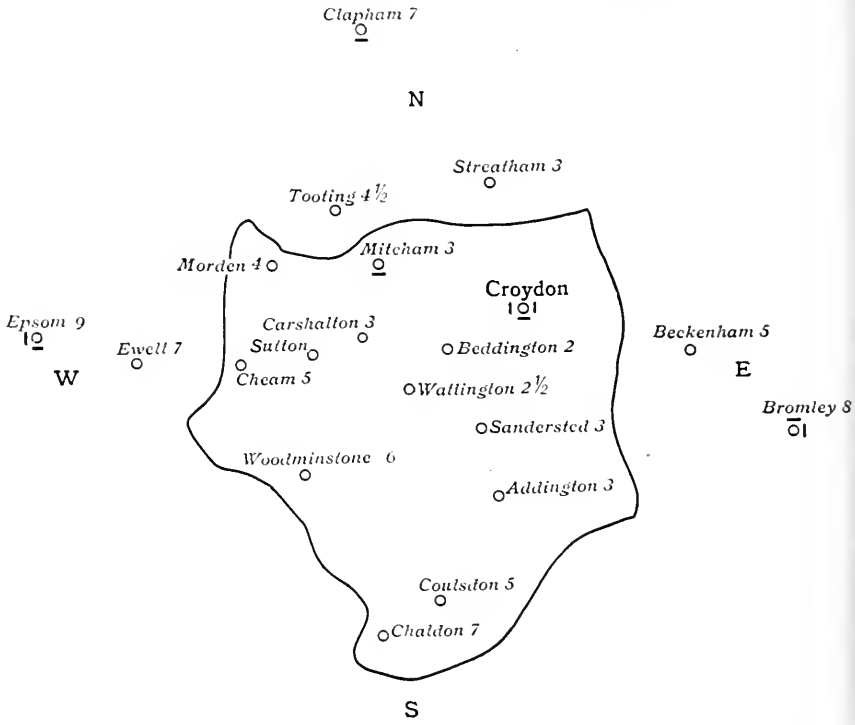
If you can get Mitcham Sutton Carshalton and Beddington mentioned with Croydon in the future Routs as they used to be I think it would Answer the purpose of giving Relief to Croydon and not throwing a greater burthen on them than on You.

From the Sketch or plan of the Hundred of Wallington inclosed you will see the situation and Distance from Croydon those places lay.

May be extended to
Beddington
Carshalton & Wallington
Tooting
Streatham
Mitcham
Beckenham
West Wickham

S[r] Your most hble Serv[t]
Ja[s] Lewen
8 Nov[r] 1784

A Plan or Sketch of the Hundred of Wallington.



N.B.—The figures at the End of the name of the place signify's the Number of Miles distance from Croydon.

II.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM.

Saxon Pot.

A very interesting Saxon Pot, quite perfect, about 2¾ inches high, has been found on St. Martha's Hill, near Guildford, by the son of the verger of St. Martha's Chapel, on the site of a supposed pre-Christian burying place.

Mr. Reginald A. Smith, F.S.A., of the British Museum, to whom it was submitted, says :—" It is hand made, and the base rounded off

A SAXON POT FOUND ON ST. MARTHA'S HILL,
NEAR GUILDFORD.

face p. 152.

as in the cinerary urns of the period, say 5th or 6th century. It is small, even for an accessory vessel in an unburnt grave, and if associated with a skeleton, the date more probably would be 6th than 5th century."

The pot has been loaned to the Museum by the Rector of Albury (Rev. H. E. Crowley).

Ox Yoke.

A Sussex ox yoke, in good condition, used on Saddlescombe Farm, near Hassocks, up to the year 1900, when oxen were given up for farm work, has been presented to the Museum by Mr. Ernest Robinson, of Saddlescombe Farm, Hassocks.

A Puttenham Token.

Mr. H. Johnson, of Stoughton Road, dug up recently in his garden a token of John Wollaston, of Puttenham. The token reads: "John Wollaston, I.D.W., In Puttenham, 1667, I.D.W." The "D" is probably the initial of his wife's name. The token has been presented to our Museum. Dr. G. C. Williamson, Editor of Boyne's *Tokens*, sends me the following:—"The only entries I have about Wollaston are these: '1660, John ye son of John Wollaston, baptized October 1st. 1662, George, ye son of John Wollaston, baptized April 23.' John Wollaston was the only person in Puttenham who issued a token. There is another variety. Both are rare."

A Guildford Token.

Mr. J. Freakes, of 7, Sandfield Terrace, has dug up in his garden a token of Thomas Tompson, 1657. It is in good condition, and has been presented to the Museum. Thomas Tompson was apprenticed to Matthew Birchell for seven years. He was elected "approved man" three times, viz., 1665, 1666, 1667, and Bailiff of the town 1664.

III.

BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

The late Mr. W. R. Emery, M.R.C.V.S., of Guildford, who died on February 22nd, 1916, bequeathed to our Society two rare coloured prints of the Guildford Corn Market: Brayley & Britton's *History of Surrey*, 1841, 10 vols.: and the *History of Glastonbury Abbey*, 1826, by the Rev. R. Walker.

IV.

COINS FOUND AT ABINGER AND PRESENTED TO THE MUSEUM BY LORD FARRER.

Lord Farrer has kindly presented to the Museum nineteen coins found at various times in and around the village of Abinger, including one silver and ten bronze found on or near the site of the Roman building partially excavated in 1877. The Roman coins are :

(1) A silver denarius of Hadrian, 117—138.

Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. IMP. CAESAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG.

Rev. Salus seated left, feeding serpent rising from altar. P.M. TR. P. COS. III. In exergue SAL. AVG.

(2) A first brass (sestertius), much worn and defaced. Possibly of Faustina I, wife of Antoninus Pius, dec. 141.

(3) A third brass of Allectus, 293–96.

Obv. Radiate and cuirassed bust to right. IMP. C. ALLECTVS P.F. AVG.

Rev. Galley to left. VIRTVS AVG.

Mint-mark $\frac{\text{——}}{\text{Q L}}$ for London.

(4) A third brass of Claudius II (Gothicus), 268–70.

Obv. Radiate head to right. [IMP. CL]AVDIVS [AVG.]

Rev. Illegible. Broken and worn.

(5) A third brass of Constantine II, as Cæsar, 317—337.

Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. CONSTANTINVS IVN. NOB. C.

Rev. Two soldiers, between them two standards. GLORIA EXERCITVS.

Mint-mark $\frac{\text{——}}{\text{P L G}}$ for Lyons. Struck between 330–33.

(6) A third brass of Constantius II, as Cæsar, 323—337.

Obv. Laureate and draped bust to right. FL. VAL. CONSTANTIVS [NOB. C.]

Rev. Two soldiers, between them one standard. GLORIA EXERCITVS.

Mint-mark obliterated. Struck between 330–37.

(7) A third brass of the Constantine period.

Obv. Illegible.

Rev. Two soldiers, between them two standards. GLORIA EXERCITVS.

Mint-mark $\frac{\text{———}}{\text{T R //-/}}$ for Trèves. Struck between 330–37.

(8) A much-worn third brass of the Constantine period, possibly of Constans, with the reverse type of two Victories holding wreaths.

(9—11) Three worn and illegible minims. Late fourth century.

The remaining eight coins include a sixpence of George II, dated 1757, found in pulling down a cottage at Abinger; a halfpenny of William and Mary, date illegible; a halfpenny of George III, dated 1775, also a penny dated 1797; three illegible halfpence; and a modern Italian bronze coin.

MILL STEPHENSON.

V.

THE COMMISSION FOR SEWERS IN SURREY IN THE REIGN OF ELIZABETH.

In *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. XXV, p. 148, a paper was printed entitled "Surrey Bridges in the Time of Elizabeth." It was, in fact, a Survey, or report, of the state of the River Wey from Tilford Bridge to Guildford Bridge, endorsed with notes including a report upon Byfleet Bridge.[1]

The kindness of Mrs. More Molyneux McCowen enabled this to be extracted from the Loseley MSS., and the same permission has allowed our member, Mr. Percy Woods, C.B., to add the names of the Commissioners, and reports of their meetings, found in the same collection.

[1] In Vol. XXV, p. 152, line 12 from the bottom, Robert Gesson should be Robert Gefson, as in the line above. So also in the Index, where the page is wrongly given as 150 instead of 152. The paging of the Index is wrong from p. 148 to p. 154.

To this is added an extract from the records of the Court of Exchequer in the Public Record Office, which bears upon the same subject.

THE COMMISSION.

Guldeford. Sessio ad seweras tenta ibidem dec[imo] die . . . . . Anno Regni domine nostre Elizabethe dei gratia Angliæ et Hibernie Regine fidei defensoris, &c., Septimo (1564–65).

Nomina Commissionariorum ad Seweras Juratorum.	Willelmus More, armiger	Jurati.
	Richardus Bydon, armiger	
	Johannes Agmondesham, armiger	
	Thomas Lyfelde, armiger	
	Nicholaus Lusher, armiger	
	Ricardus Covert, armiger	
	Thomas Jones, armiger	
	Willelmus Hamond, armiger	

These Commissioners, or some of them, met again on March 31st, 1565. The first meeting had been on the 10th of December, 1564, or 10th of January or February, 1565. On the second meeting they summoned a Jury of enquiry, ad hunc diem duodecim Jurati ad inquirendum pro domina Regina de diversis articulis (summoniti sunt). The record is imperfect. There were frequent meetings and adjournments, an occasional fine of an absent juror, but very little business recorded, except continued attempts to extract a fine of five shillings from Edward Stovolde for obstructing the Tilford river with a fallen tree. He is ordered evacuare unum lignum vocatum a logge iacens in rivulo apud Tilforde. The fine is raised to ten shillings, but apparently "the logge" stopped in the river. The meetings were frequent in 1565, 1566, 1567, and this record ceases in 1568. The adjournment to September 25th, 1565, is mentioned in an endorsed note in the report printed in Vol. XXV, p. 153. William More is the one of the Commissioners who invariably attended. Sir William More of Loseley, as he became in 1576, was a very industrious public servant. The other Commissioners were generally regular also in attendance. They had before them a jury of Godalming Hundred, June 9th, 1566, and the enquiry extended to Woking, but the regular place of meeting was at Guildford.

The report which follows, and is printed in full, from the Exchequer Records, was not made by these Surrey Commissioners, but by Surveyors of the Queen's lands, &c., in Surrey, and by Commissioners directly appointed by the Court of Exchequer, but no doubt in consequence of the report of the local commission. The matter of it is closely related to that of the Survey printed in Vol. XXV.

[Exchequer. Special Comm^{n} Surr. 14 Eliz. N° 2237].

Under Commission of 28 Nov. 14 Elizth [1571] directing a return to be made to "prefatis Thesaurario Cancellario & Baronibus de Scaccario nostro apud Westmonasterium in Octavo Sancti Hilarii proximo futuro."

Certificate of Willm Note Esq. & Thomas Tayllor surveyor of the Queen's Maj^{s} Manors lands &c. in Surrey & Henry Gyle & Xpofer Cotton gent Comm^{rs} appointed to view &c. the state of the Bridges called Biflett & Waybridge—according to the tenor of a Comm^{n} to them directed out of the Court of Thes . . . . . dated Westm^{r} xxviij Nov. xiiij of Lady the Queen . . . . . .

Certificate that both said Bridges have been decayed xv yeres past and more and so now at this p^{n}te ben in utter Ruyne insomuche that in no ꝑte of tholde stuffe or tymber remayning at Waybridge will serve ageyne, and very littell of that at Byflett bridge and therefore of necessitie bothe the same bridges are to be newe made and that wyth Tymber, for that Stoneworke were to [too] chargeable. The decaye whereof is & of long tyme hathe ben a greate Annoyanns to thole cuntry and likewise greate ꝑill [perill] and dannger to the Passengers that waye wch Bridges thone thereof is to be made as heretofore yt hath been a Cartebridge over the Ryver at Byfleet & will conteyne in length Cxxx foote & in bredth xj foote wch is the comon highe waye thoroughe the forrest of Windsor from ffarneham Pirbright Horsell Woking Pirford & from div^{s} other plaꝯ to Kingeston London & to other villagꝯ ; Th other is to be made a horsebridge, likewise as heretofore yt hathe ben over the Ryver at Waybridge and will conteyne in length CCxl foote and in bredth v foote iij ynches and ys th onely & usuall cõen highe waye from the Quens Ma^{tes} howse of Otlandꝯ, Walton, Mulsey, Ditton, Essher, & dvers other Townes to Windesor, Chertesey, Chabham, Bagshott, & into the forsaid forrest, as well for horsemen as fotemen, so that when the Quenes ma^{tes} pleasure shalbe to lye at her graeꝯ howse of Otlandꝯ aforesaid, then if the waters sholde happen to ryse, swell, or be greate (as often they doe) her highnes cannot passe into the said fforrest, to hunt, hawke or otherwise to ride in her graeꝯ Corse for her pleasure, neither her Ma^{tes} Trayne can passe to there lodgingꝯ to Chertesey and to other villagꝯ and howses customably apointed at suche tymes wthin the said fforrest as heretofore they have done, ne also the cuntry or passengers can passe wth carte or carrage, neither by horse, or on foote, untill the same bridges ben bothe now [*Qy.* new] erected sett upp & made. The chardges of bothe wch bridges is to be borne by the Queenes Matie for that the Ryver over wch the same bridges are to be made is merely wthin her highnes Lordshipp & manno^{r} of Byflett, also the landꝯ & soyle at biflett bridge on bothe the sidꝯ of the said Ryver are wthin the same manno^{r} & likewise the landꝯ & soyle a waybridge of thone side is wthin the same manno^{r} and the landꝯ or soyle on thother side, being the cõen highway

from the said bridge is wthin & peell of the Quens highnes Lordshipp or Mannor of Chertesey So that her highnes is onely Lady of the said Ryver & of the landϱ of bothe the sydes the same at either bridge wch bothe by Recordes extant to be seen & by o^{r} [*sic*] knowledge Wee the said Comissioners know to be trne And further y^{t} hathe appered unto us aswell by testimony of div^{rs} & many of the Inhitantϱ & resianntϱ yet lyving as also by wordϱ that her Majesties predecessors owners of the same Lordshipps have allwayes tyme owt of mynde at theire proper costes & chargϱ repayred susteyned & maynteyned bothe the said Bridgϱ, wch chargϱ will grow & arise in manner & forme followinge

[A schedule attached to the report contains the following information (here somewhat shortened).]

	Cx lodes
required for pyles fomers joystes planckϱ, braces, puncheons, Rayles, Landbayes, and other neeessaries folling, hewing squaring & sawing of s^{d} Cx lodϱ charge of	xviij^{li} xiiij^{s} viij^{d}
the wages to workemen viz to sixe Carpentars iij of them at xiiij^{d} the daye & thother iij at xij^{d} the daye for xxiiij dayes also to fonre Laborers at ix^{d} the daye apeee during the like tyme, for dryving the pyles framyng making working & setting upp of bothe the said bridges	xxxviij^{li}
Ironworke nedefull for shoing divers of the said piles	xl^{s}
the Carriagϱ of the said Cx lodϱ of tymber to be brought in distanns from the said bridges as it shall happen to be ij iij iiij v or vj myles of [*sic*] with cost by the lode one wth another ij^{s}	xj^{li}
that there must be digged brought and carried to the said bridges of gravell to be layed there wth fyrres under the same to be fast ramed for the advoyding of rayne & moysture from the tym̃b worke & so for the longer contynnannce & savetye of the said bridges the nomber of Cxxx lodes w^{ch}, for that, wee have caused the Inhitm̃nts and resianntϱ there to take upon them that chardge, and to see the same done, here we value at	
	lxix^{li} xiiij^{s} viij^{d}

Tymber meete to doe the said bridges—ys wthin the Queens Ma^{te} Manors of Biflett Chertesey Pirford Woking Chabham Worplesdon, Walton upon Thames & Walton Lee as well wthn the com̃on woodes

s wᵗhn the landᵩ of the Copyholders & Indenture holders wᵗhn thea ame mannors. The loppes & toppes in wᶜh tymber trees in suche placᵩs where the Tennts have no ryght to clayme the same being felled upon there Copyholdᵩ are to be solde towardᵩ the paymᵗ of the forsaid chargᵩ

(sᵈ) William Notte (sᵈ) Tho Tayllor
(sᵈ) Henry Gyle (sᵈ) Xpõfer Cotton

VI.

CUSTOMS OF THE MANOR OF KENNINGTON.

Notes from Chancery (Town) Depositions, Bundle 4, being depositions taken in Easter term, 29 Hen. VIII, on behalf of the Earl of Arundel *v.* Francis Dawtrey and Blanche, his wife, Fulke Grevyle and Elizabeth his wife.

Lewis Torfote of Waterlambeth, gentleman, aged 55, examined 17th April, has known the manor of Kennington since he was 14 or 15 years of age, and has dwelt there 20 years and above, of which manor the King is very owner. The messnage with garden in variance was sometime called the Coppid Hall, and is copyhold of the manor. It has been custom time out of mind within the said manor that the yonngest son shall inherit the copyhold lands, as heir unto his ancestor dying seised; for he knew one *John Swan* of Lambeth, who held by copy a certain brewhouse, who died about 38 years past, and left 4 sons living at his death; his widow held the premises for her life; on her death the elder son's children came to the court at Kennington and claimed the premises, but the homage found that *Thomas Swan*, the yonngest son, was right heir to his father according to the custom of the manor; he was admitted tenant accordingly, and has occupied the said brewhouse and land ever since in peace. One *Nevell Loveday*, one of the King's servants, held 3 closes of land, containing about 22 acres, in Kennington, in right of *Emme* his wife, daughter and heir of one *Downes* of Newington; she died 14 or 15 years since, leaving two sons by the said Loveday then living, *Edmund* and *John; John*, the younger, was found heir to his mother, his father holding for his life as tenant by courtesy. On his father's death, *John* was admitted tenant, and held for 13 or 14 years, when his brother *Edmund* was found his heir. One *Thomas Knyght*, skinner, of London, died about 3 years past, holding divers copyholds of this manor; he left 3 sons alive, whereof the yonngest (whose name this deponent remembereth not) was found heir to his father. In like manner the houses and land of *William Smyth*, shipwright of Lambeth, passed to his yonngest son *William*, who sold them 9 or 10 years past to *Roger a Legh*. *William* had elder brethren, who sold the premises to one *Thomas Kyrkby*, but

William recovered the same again in the Chancery and the court of Kennington about 11 or 12 years since. *Roger a Legh* died 9 or 10 years since, leaving two sons alive, of whom the younger inherited according to custom. He also knew *Sir Robert Willoughby*, knight, sometime *Lord Broke*, father to *Sir Robert Willoughby*, knight, the last *Lord Broke*, deceased, which old *Lord Broke* had issue his said eldest son *Robert* and *Anthony Willoughby*, his youngest son. The said old *Lord Broke* was owner of the messuage and garden now in variance; after his death the homage, knowing not that he had any more sons than the said *Robert*, found him heir unto his father and he was admitted tenant; but afterwards the said *Anthony*, having knowledge of the said custom, came unto the court of Kennington after his brother's death, and pretended title to the premises as his father's heir; and at a court holden on the Feast of SS. Simon and Jude, 20 Hen. VIII, he was found heir accordingly, and admitted tenant. The fine paid for admission is double the quit rent of any premises. After this *Anthony* had enjoyed the premises for two years or thereabouts, he had licence in court to let the same to the *Earl of Arundel* for a certain term of years. In 25 Hen. VIII the said *Anthony* surrendered the copyhold to the earl, and at the next court *Francis Dyngley*, servant of the said earl, prayed that the said earl might be admitted tenant.

John Lyng of Southlambeth, husbandman, aged 44, born and bred at Clapham, which is within a mile of the manor, of which he has been a tenant these 16 years and more, remembers as above; also that *Harry Knight* was the youngest son and heir of his father *Thomas Knight*. According to his recollection *William Smith*, shipwright dwelling at Lambeth, recovered against *William Kyrby* and *Thomas Knight* the land his elder brother had sold them. *Roger a Legh*, gentleman, died about 6 or 7 years since. *Alice Swan*, widow, died about 8 or 9 years since. *Thomas Swan*, her husband's youngest son, was admitted on her death, although the widow of one *Roger Swan*, his elder brother, made claim on behalf of her children. He knew not the old *Lord Broke*, but by common report he did purchase the premises from one *Turner* of Lambeth. *Anthony Willoughby* dwelt in the said messuage 3 or 4 years after he was admitted tenant.

Thomas Swan, citizen and grocer of London, dwelling in Bucklersbury, aged 36, was born in the lordship of Kennington. His father *John Swan* died about 36 years since, when the deponent was only a month or so old, at which time he has 4 elder brothers alive. He was one of the witnesses together with *Ralph Gower*, then bailiff of the said manor, *John Chamberlain*, *John Hone*, *John Thorp* and *George Rowley*, tenants, at the surrender by *Anthony Willoughby* to the said earl in 25 Henry VIII.

George Rowley of Waterlambeth, brewer, aged 68, has dwelt in the lordship of Kennington these 40 years. During all that time the premises in variance have been called the Coppid Hall. This deponent was in service with the said *John Swan* at the time of his death. When he lay sick in his death bed, he was asked by one Mistress *Margaret Barbon* which of his children should have the said house

and lands after his decease, because he had purchased the same; and he answered "Who shall have it, but the boy that lieth in yonder cradle," meaning his infant son, saying that he was rightful heir thereunto by the custom of the manor of Kennington. Notwithstanding, the wife of the said *John Swan*, because she loved better her eldest son, did as much as she could to prefer him to the land; albeit, when the said youngest son came to years of discretion, he came into court and claimed the said land, and was admitted tenant; yet, he said, all his elder brethren died or ever the said youngest son came in to claim the land, and some said at that time that it was the will of God that they should not live, because they went about to disinherit their younger brother. The tenements recovered by *William Smith* had been mortgaged by his elder brother to one *John Knight*, shipwright; and because 3 acres of land belonging to the house were left out of the "said decree," the heirs of the said *Knight* hold the same still. One *Mr. Savage*, who married the widow of *Roger a Legh*, hath the keeping of his copyholds to the behoof of the youngest son of the said *Roger*, until he come of age. In like manner one *Wattys* hath the custody of the copyholds of *Thomas Knyght*, late citizen and skinner of London, to the behoof of his youngest son.

John Chamberleyn of Waterlambeth, shipwright, aged 75, has dwelt in the said lordship ever since 4 years before King Edward died, except that he hath been thence in the King's wars and business; he has been a copyholder 31 years and above. He remembers when the old *Lord Broke* first bought the house in variance from *Sir John a Legh* of Stockwell. The widow of *John Swan*, because she loved not her youngest son, did enter her eldest son for heir, and then he died; she presented her second son, and he died, and in like manner her third son; and then she presented her youngest son, which was *Thomas Swan;* and the homage would have found the youngest son heir immediately on his father's death, but the widow brought in a contrary will, and said her husband gave it to the eldest son. In my Lord Cardinal's days *William Smith* recovered land his elder brother had sold 30 years before, and, after he had recovered it, sold it to *Mr. Roger a Legh* of Clapham, whose younger son inherits this copyhold, while the elder has the freehold, which is not in this lordship. One *Knight* of London, skinner, died about 5 years past, having copyhold land without (*sic*) the said lordship, and freehold lying at Knight's Hill, in my Lord of Canterbury's lordship; his younger son had the copyhold and his elder the freehold. On the old *Lord Broke's* death, his elder son was admitted, and during his life the tenants durst say nothing, because he was a great man; but after his death the homage found the said *Sir Anthony* heir to his father.

Richard Hone of Gray's Inn, gentleman, aged 62, has been tenant admitted of the said manor for 30 years or thereabouts, and hath used yearly most commonly to be at the courts holden at the said manor.

Ethel Stokes.

RECENT ARCHÆOLOGICAL PUBLICATION.

[*The Editor will be glad to publish under this heading notices or reviews of new books either directly relating to the County or of general Archæological interest: communications may be addressed to him at the Castle Arch, Guildford.*]

The Stane Street. A Monograph. By Hilaire Belloc. London: Constable & Co., Ltd. 1913. 7*s.* 6*d.*

The picturesqueness of Surrey, and of Sussex, has led to the multiplication of books about them in all their aspects. They are counties which it is pleasant and easy to explore, and they lend themselves to artistic treatment by pencil and pen. This is pre-eminently a picturesque book. The illustrations are very pretty, even if some of them have little or nothing to do with the subject. The skill of Mr. Hyde, who illustrates it, is well enough known. Nor does the matter lag behind. Mr. Belloc is a practised and a pleasant writer. His knowledge, and his varied experiences, enable him to treat every subject in an interesting manner. His dissertation flows on easily from page to page, and in a region of conjectures the reader is not likely to resent if he discovers that the hypothesis of one chapter becomes the firm foundation for the suppositions of the next. A vivid description is given of the course of the road where it is visible, and valuable suggestions are thrown out to explain the constant diversion of an ancient way at those very critical points where a hasty observer would suppose that they are most likely to remain in use. An ancient road-maker bridged a stream or threw a causeway across a marsh. His more barbarous successors were not clever at making bridges and causeways, yet at these very points they have abandoned the old line. The causeway sank in the marsh, and the bridge fell down. The engineering skill of Anglo-Saxons was not sufficient to restore them. There was no great through traffic left, and the rustics who wanted to go from farm to farm sought out divergent passages of marsh and river, where some hard bits of soil, or big stones, enabled them to pick their way, or jump, on foot or on horseback. The road was no doubt engineered originally by means of marks upon hills, as Mr. Belloc describes. Chichester was at one end of it and London was at the other. But it seems to us an assumption that it was a Roman way made independently of any previously existing British track through Surrey. Through the Weald there is nothing to show that it was not a new road. But over the Downs, from Juniper Hill to Epsom Racecourse, it has very much the appearance of an ancient British track following the higher part of a hill, and curving to the east with the curve of the

high ground. There is no reason for disconnecting the origin of the straight bit south of Thirty Acres Barn from the origin of the part north of that point which bends to the east. We do not say that the Romans did or did not connect up an old track-way and make it a hard and a straighter road. But appearances suggest that they may have done so. Mr. Belloc candidly admits that if the road went straight on by Cheam, and Morden Park, and Merton, evidence of it does not remain. But he is quite sure that it did. It may have done so, or it may have gone elsewhere. Possibly many Roman roads existed which are now lost, for the various houses and settlements were presumably made accessible by roads of some kind. Streatham has a good claim to having been on a Roman "street." The Roman remains at Ashtead, which are quite as good a *mansio* as the enclosure at Hardham, or as the one which was at Aldfold Dean, or as the one which this book describes, but no remains, nor memory, suggest as having been at Dorking, are quite away from the existing road called Pebble Lane. It is a supposition that the road was made solely for military purposes. There is no record of Chichester being a military port, nor of London being a garrison. The former had walls, the latter apparently had not, during the greater part of the Roman occupation. But there were several roads through the Weald, for the most part recoverable in only short sections here and there, which may have usefully linked up the ports on the Sussex coast with the Thames Valley and the crossings of the river. We are not in possession of sufficient evidence to pronounce certainly upon their purpose.

For the members of an Archæological Society, as distinct from seekers of a pleasing narrative, we may point out that this sufficient evidence is the thing to be desired, and that at present it is not complete. It is still being collected. But some is in existence, and makes some of the suggestions here advanced quite untenable. For instance, the Roman road continues in use north of Ockley till near Buckinghill Farm. Here we are given an explanation for the divergence of the later road. People, we are told, went off to the right because the old line went up hill to about 460 to 470 feet above the sea, and they preferred to turn the hill by going out to Beare Green and the Holmwood road eastwards. But they did nothing of the kind till the Act of 1755 made two miles of turnpike road connecting the Stane Street and Beare Green. There may have been a track in the clay here before, but it was not the high road. That turned off to the left, to the westward of the Stane Street, and it went very much more up hill than the latter did, to 760 or 770 feet at Coldharbour, and down a break-neck ravine to Dorking. Why people preferred it we cannot imagine, but it was not to avoid a hill. This was the high road, the *via regia* of the Court Rolls, the highway between London and Chichester depicted by Ogilby under Charles II, the road which Dr. Burton followed, and describes in Greek in 1752.[1]

[1] Unless he diverged still further west. See article in this volume But, at all events, he did not go by Beare Green.

Again, we read here that the line of the Roman road and of the present road over the Holmwood approach very closely near Holmwood Smithy, "so very near that we must imagine the two to have converged in former times." Unfortunately, the Holmwood road, up to about 1835, when it was remade on its present line, used to run at this point about a furlong further away from the Roman line, to the east. Where it ran in the Middle Ages, if there was any road at all, we do not pretend to say. But there is no reason for imagining that it ran in its present course.

In Dorking town the conjecture here advanced is unsupported by the evidence, but this evidence, imperfect still, is, so far as we know, unpublished. The theory says that for about 600 yards the Roman road was on the line of the modern road, which used the Roman cutting through Flint Hill, to where the ways turn off right and left, towards the Water Works and the Nore respectively. Thence the book takes it in a straight line over the broken slopes under the west front of the Work House, across the steep declivity on the west side of Rose Hill, to an imaginary *mansio*, which must have been, but which is not to be found, at the junction of the three main streets of Dorking. The track would be a remarkable "switch-back" to select, and has never been verified by remains. Remains of a road have, we believe, been found upon another line, perhaps upon two other lines, but not upon this one; and Roman coins have been found nearly half-a-mile away from the supposed *mansio*, near Cotmandene, and over three-quarters of a mile away, in Pixham Lane. The latter find is recorded in *Surrey Archæological Collections*, Vol. XXIV.

Time and patience may reveal something more some day about the lines of the road in Dorking, and also beyond Epsom Downs. Meanwhile, pleasant discourse and ingenious speculation cannot be taken as a serious contribution to archæological research.

Bertram's forgery, Richard of Cirencester, is rightly described here as *nihil ad rem;* but it is a little surprising to find it characterised as "not demonstrably a mere forgery." Mayor disposed of it for good fifty years ago.

INDEX TO VOL. XXIX.

A.

Abinger, coins found at, 154, 155
—— road to, 37
—— Roman building at, 154
Abraham, —, 118
Addington church, brass in, 115
Adur river, the (Sussex), 48
Agmondesham, —, 69
—— John, 69
—— —— commissioner for sewers, 156
—— Millicent, her brass, 102
—— Ralph, his brass, 102
Agricultural implements: ox yoke presented to the Museum, 153
Agriculture in Surrey, 18th cent., 40
Albury, rector of *See* Crowley
Aldershot (Hants), local secretary for, xxi
—— quartering of soldiers in, 144
Aleyn, John, chaplain, his brass, 86
Allectus, coin of, 154
Alphew family arms, 108
Alverstone, Lord. *See* Webster
Anglican church. *See* Communion *and* Reformation
Anne (Boleyn), Queen, 118; her mother, 128
Antiquaries, Society of, article reprinted from the Proceedings of, 1—24; rubbings in possession of, 113, 114
Antrim. *See* Lisnacrogher
Archæological publication, recent, 162—164
—— Societies affected by the war, x
Arderne family arms, 135, 136, 138
—— Anne, 136
—— Bridget, 136
—— Elizabeth, 135—137; her brass, 134—136
—— Henry, 135
—— Joan, her brass, 137, 138
—— John, sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, 134—137; his brass, 134—136; his will, 134, 136
—— —— son of John, 135, 136, 138
—— Margaret, 134
—— Richard, 136, 138; his brass, 137, 138
—— Susan, 136; her brass, 137
Arderne, Thomas, 135
—— Walter, parson of Cheam, 136
Armour (1523), 123; (1545), 115, 116; helmet of 1570 at Leatherhead, 133
Army, British, regiments of: General Conway's, 150; Lord Fauconberg's, 141; Col. Harcourt's, 149; Col. Lewis's, 148—150; the Light Dragoons, 141; 19th Light Dragoons, 150; Yorkshire Horse, 146
—— *See also* Billeting *and* Militia
Arthur, Prince of Wales, marriage of, 124
Artington, Loseley Hall in, window frame in, 60; Loseley MSS., Blechingley churchwarden's accounts among, 25; extracts from, 155, 156
Arundel, Earl of. *See* Howard
Ash, Normandy in, A Hoard of Roman Coins found at, by MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A., 49—58
Ashtead, Pebble Lane at, 163
At Hull. *See* Hull
Atkinson, R. L., Assistant Hon. Sec., war service of, xi
Aubrey (Awbrey), Isabella, 61
—— William, 61
Avenall family in Godalming, 77
Awbrey. *See* Aubrey
Aylesford (Kent), bronzes found at, 8

B.

Babylonian water-clocks, 21
Bagshot. *See* Windlesham
Baker, Thomas, J.P., 144
Balthrop, Mary, 110, 111
—— Richard, 110, 111
Banister (Banyster), Robert, 68, 69
Banks, Sir Joseph, on bronze vessels found in Flintshire, 6, 7
Banns of the Earl of Surrey, 126
Banstead (Bansted), journey past, 34, 38
—— places in: Nork House, built, 36; Tadworth, journey through, 36; windmill in, 36, 41
—— roads in, 35

Banstead, view of, 38
—— visitation at, 32
—— Downs race-course, 35
Barber. *See* Barker
Barbon, Margaret, 160
Barker (*or* Barber), Robert, 133
Barnes, quartering of soldiers in, 141
Barnham, Anne, 119
—— Sir Martin, 119
Barton, John, 76
Baschurch (Salop), bronze vessels found at, 2, 15—17
Basilipolis (Kingston-on-Thames), Dr. Burton at, 38
Battersea, bronze found at, 15, 16, 18, 21
Bear, Rev. John, rector of Shermanbury, 34, 47
—— Mrs., 47
Beare Green. *See* Capel
Beckenham (Kent), soldiers in, 149, 151, 152
Beddington church: the Carew tomb railings, xi
—— quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
Bedfordshire. *See* Sandy
Belingham, Edward, 118
Belloc, Hilaire, review of his "Stane Street," 162—164
Bentley (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Berkshire, etymology of, 43
—— *See* Windsor
Berwickshire. *See* Cockburnspath, Lamberton Moor, *and* Water of Eye
Besant, Ralph, 60
Biflett. *See* Byfleet
Billeting of Soldiers in Surrey, notes on, by Miss E. H. Fairbrother, 140—152
Birchell, Matthew, apprentice to, 153
Blackwater, tenements in, 65
Blechingley, Bell Croft in, 26
—— church, bells, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33; chest, 32; clock, 31, 33; organ, 28; painting of interior, 28; pulpit, 29; rood loft, 27—29; seats, 27, 29, 30, 31; plate, 26; representation of the Trinity in, 138; vestments, 27
—— Churchwardens' Accounts, 1546—52, by Theodore Craib, 25—33
—— manor, bedell of, 25
—— M.P. for, 25
Boar Hill, road up, 37
Boleyn, Alice, 118
—— Anne. *See* Anne
—— Sir Edward, 118
—— Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Wiltshire, her brass, 128
—— Margaret, 118
—— Sir Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, 118, 128
—— Sir William, 118
—— *cp.* Bullen
Boniface, Henry, 72
—— Margaret, 72
Bonner, Arthur, auditor, xii, xiv
Boothe. *See* Bowthe
Bourchier (Bourgchier), Dame Elizabeth, 125
—— Sir Humphrey, 125
—— Thomas, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, chaplain to, 119, 127
Bovingdon (Herts.), 111
Bowler, John, 73
Bowthe (Boothe), Donee, 98
—— John, Bishop of Exeter, his brass, 96—98
—— Sir Robert, 98
Box Hill. *See* Mickleham
—— Wood. *See* Mickleham
Boyes, Joan, 63, 64, 66, 67
—— John, 63, 64, 66, 67
Bradley Farm and Road. *See* Dorking
Bradshaw, H. C., and the Wotton excavations, 2
Bramber (Sussex), journey through, 48
Brande, —, 27, 28
—— John, 32
Brantyngham, de, family arms, 97
—— —— pedigree, 96
—— Robert, his brass, 95, 96
—— Thomas, Bishop of Exeter, 95
Brass-rubbing, Richardson's process, 79
Brasses, Monumental, in Surrey (*con.*), by Mill Stephenson, F.S.A., 79—139
—— —— at Hambledon, 79—82
—— —— at Horley, 82—85
—— —— Horsell, 86—94
—— —— East Horsley, 95—102
—— —— West Horsley, 102, 103
—— —— Kingston-upon-Thames, 103—112
—— —— Lambeth, 113—130
—— —— Leatherhead, 131—134
—— —— Leigh, 134—138
—— —— Limpsfield, 139
Brentford (Midd.), soldiers in, 151
Bridgehill, John, 27
Bridger, Elizabeth, 74, 76
—— George, 69, 71—76
—— Henry, 72, 76, 77
—— Margaret, 71, 72
—— Richard, 69, 76, 77
Bridges, repair of, 157, 158; bequest for, 64
Brighton (Sussex) in 1750, 47, 48; journey through, 34, 47, 48;
—— London roads to, 38
British bar-currency, 20
—— track through Surrey, 162
—— water-clocks, 1—24
British Museum, ancient bronzes at, 2, 7, 16, 17, 20—22; documents relating to Godalming property in, 60, 61

Broad Moor. *See* Wotton
Broke, Lord. *See* Willoughby
Brooklands. *See* Weybridge
Bromley (Kent), soldiers in, 149, 150, 152
—— tenements in, 65
Broome Hall, road near, 37
Brotherton family arms, 113, 114, 125, 128
Broughton family arms, 113, 114
—— John, 113—115
—— Katherine, 113—115
Brown, William, high constable of Reigate, 147
Browne, Elizabeth, 88
Buckinghamshire, lands in, 107
—— *See* Colnbrook, Eton
Buckinghill Farm. *See* Ockley
Buckle, Christopher, his family and house, 35, 36, 40
Bullen, John, 32
—— *cp.* Boleyn
Bures (Buriss), Richard, 74
Burford Bridge. *See* Mickleham
Burial-ground, pre-Christian, on St. Martha's Hill, 152
Buriss. *See* Bures
Burton, Mrs., 47
—— Dr. John, account of, 34; his journey through Surrey and Sussex, 34—48
Butler, Dr. T. M., sketch in possession of, 77
Bydon, Richard, 66
—— —— commissioner for sewers, 156
Byfleet (Biflett, Byflett) Bridge, survey of 157, 158
—— manor, timber in, 158; the River Wey in, 157, 158

C.

Cable and Reeks, Messrs, destruction of their premises, x, xi
Camberwell, local secretary for, xxi
Cambridgeshire. *See* Icklingham
Camoys, Lady, her brass, 82
Canterbury, Archbishops of. *See* Bourchier, Dene, Morton, Parker, Warham
—— Archdeacon of, 121, 122
Capel, Beare Green in, road to, 163
Carew family tomb. *See* Beddington church
Carlingwark Loch (Kirkcudbrightshire), bronze found at, 15, 17, 23
Carshalton, local secretary for, xxi
—— quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
Carthage, coins minted at, 50, 51, 54
Caryll family arms, 108
—— Blase, 108—110
—— Mary, 108, 109
Cawarden (Cawerden), Mr., 26
—— Sir Thomas, papers of, 25
Celtic water-clocks. *See* British
Chalice brass at Limpsfield, 139
Chamberlain, John, 160
Chamley. *See* Chomley
Champion family pedigrees, 63
—— Agnes, 64, 66
—— Arnold, 61—67
—— —— his wife, 64
—— Beatrice, 63, 64
—— Dyonyse, 65
—— Elizabeth, 63, 64
—— Joan, 64, 66
—— John, 63, 64
—— Richard, 63, 64
—— Sir Richard, Lord Mayor of London, 63
—— Robert, 63
—— Thomas, 63, 64
—— Walter, 63, 64; his will, 64—66
Chandler, E. A., re-elected to Council, xii
Chapman, Christopher, 27, 30, 32
—— —— churchwarden of Blechingley, 25, 28, 29, 30
—— Robert, 65
Chartham (Kent), rector of, 119
Cheam church, representation of the Trinity in, 138
—— parson of, 136
—— quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
—— Roman road through, 163
Chelingeford (? Chiddingfold), tenements in, 65
Chertsey, local secretary for, xxi
—— manor, timber in, 158; and repair of Weybridge bridge, 158
—— Queen Elizabeth at, 157
—— roads to, 157
Cheshire militia in Surrey, 146
Chester, Dr., motion by, xii
Chichester (Sussex), journey through, 34, 47, 48
—— in Roman times, 162, 163
Childe (Child), John, 75, 76
Chilworth, St. Martha's chapel in, verger of, 152
—— St. Martha's Hill, Saxon pot found on, 152
Chinese water-clocks, 21
Chobham (Chabham) manor, timber in, 158
—— roads to, 157
Chomley (Chamley), Richard, 25, 28, 30
Church goods, commissioners for, 30
—— the making of inventories of, 30
—— plate, sale of, 26
Churchwardens' Accounts. *See* Blechingley
Churchyard, Thomas, verses by, 132, 133
Chute family tomb, Lambeth, 123
—— Dame Anne, 118, 119
—— Sir George, 118, 119, 123
—— Margaret, her brass, 118
Claudius II (Emperor), coin of, 154
Clere family arms, 116

Clere, Alice, 118
—— Sir Robert, 117
—— Thomas, his brass, 115, 118; his will, 118
Clyffe (Clyve, Kent), rector of, 119
Coates, Thomas, heraldic work by, 123
Cobham, local secretary for, xxi
—— quartering of soldiers in, 144
Cockburnspath (Berwickshire), bronzes found at, 15, 17, 22
Cocks Corner (Leith Hill), 37
Coldharbour church, site of, 37
—— London road through, 37
—— road. *See* Dorking
—— school, road near, 37
Cole family at Godalming, 60
—— Isabella, 60
—— John, 60
Colyns, Joan, her brass, 81
—— Richard, his brass, 81
Colnbrook (Colebrooke, Bucks.), soldiers in, 151
Communion, administration of (Reformation), 28, 29, 33
—— table, 29
Compton family, Godalming property of, 66
—— Agnes, 66
—— Richard, 63, 66, 67
—— William, Earl (*rectius* Marquis) of Northampton, MS. in the possession of, 115, 125, 128
Compton Murdac (Warwickshire), manor of, 105
Connor, Mr. A. B., drawing by, 79
Constables, duties of, 146
Constans (Emperor), coins of, 50
Constantine I (Emperor), coins of, 50, 53—58
—— II (Emperor), coin of, 154
Constantius I (Emperor), coins of, 50, 52—58
—— II (Emperor), coins of 50, 154
Cooke, John, 26
Corsham (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Costume, ecclesiastical (1478), 96, 97
—— female (1420), 82; (1437), 103; (1449), 135; (1477), 106; (1498), 99; (1504), 101; (1523), 124; (1535), 113, 114; (1619), 92, 93
—— male (1390), 95; (1437), 103; (1449), 135; (1470), 131; (1488), 106; (1489), 79, 80; (1498), 99; (1504), 101; (1510), 84; (1603), 86—88; (1619), 92, 93
Cotmandene. *See* Dorking
Cot tenure in Godalming, 60, 67
Cotton, Christopher, 157, 159
Covert, Richard, commissioner for sewers, 156
Cowper, —, 31
Craddock, Messrs., of Godalming, 59
Craib, Theodore, Blechingley Churchwardens' Accounts, by, 25—33
Crawley (Sussex), turnpike road through, 38
Crisp, F. A., re-elected to Council, xii
Crondal (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Crowley, Rev. H. E., rector of Albury, 153
Croydon church, brass in, 115
—— innkeepers, grievances of, 148—150; petition of, 147
—— local secretary for, xxi
—— military riding school, 148
—— quartering of soldiers in, 147—150
—— Roman coins found at, 49
—— turnpike road through, 38
—— visitation at, 28, 31
Curle, Mr. Alexander, furnishes details of bowl, 21

D.

Dancer, Mary, 109
—— Thomas, 109
Darcham, Henry, his brass, 102
Davis, Cecil T., auditor, xii, xiv
Dawber, —, 31
—— John, 30, 32
—— —— churchwarden of Blechingley, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31
Dawtrey, Blanche, 159
—— Francis, 159
Delamere, Sir Hugh, 81
Dene, Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, auditor to, 121
Denstone family arms, 113, 114
Despaigne, *alias* Southery, Joan, 105
Dethick, Anne, 133
—— Sir Gilbert, Garter King of Arms, 133
—— Robert, 133
Diocletian (Emperor), coins of, 50—57
Dirik, —, 33
Dissent in Surrey. *See* Nonconformity
Ditton, Thames, local secretary for, xxi
—— roads to, 157
Dorking (Darking), local secretary for, xxi
—— places in: Bradley Farm, 36; Cotmandene, 164; Flint Hill, 164; the Nore, 164; Rose Hill, 164; the Water Works, 164; the workhouse, 164
—— road to, 163; roads in: Bradley road, 36; Coldharbour road, 36; Epsom road, 38; Pixham Lane, 164; St. Vincent's lane, 36
—— Roman remains in, 163, 164
—— —— road through, 164
—— the Sackville family at, 25, 28
Downes, —, 159
—— Emme, 159
Drewe family arms, 126
—— Isabel, 126
—— Thomas, 126

Druidic cult, lakes in, 1
—— influence among the British, 23, 24
Druids under the Romans, 24
Dryden, Sir Henry, details of bronzes by, 19
Durham, Bishop of. *See* Tunstall
Dyngley, Francis, 160
Dynham, Elizabeth, Lady Dynham, 119
—— George, his brass, 119
—— Sir John, Lord Dynham, 119, 120
—— Philippa, her brass, 119

E.

"Early British" period, 20
Easter observances, 27, 28
Eastwood, F. B., re-elected to Council, xii
Edinburgh Museum of Antiquities, bronze vessel in, 21
Ede, John, 61
Eden, Mrs., 74
Edmonds, Ann, her brass, 92—94
—— Thomas, his brass, 92—94
Edward IV (King), his daughter, 122, 128
Elizabeth, Queen, at Oatlands, 157
—— —— chief sergeant of the cellar to, 132
—— —— servant to, 110
—— (Wydville), Queen of Edward IV, 122, 128
Elstead, quartering of soldiers in, 144
Elliott (Elyott), Alice, 69
—— Anthony, 65
—— George, his brass, 139
—— James, 68—71
—— Joan, 67—69
—— John, 67—69, 71
—— Lawrence, 67, 68
Ely, Bishop of. *See* Thirlby
Emery, Mr. W. R., bequest by, to the Society, 153
Epsom in 1750, 39
—— Langley Bottom, in, 35, 36
—— local secretary for, xxi
—— medicinal springs, account of, 39
—— race-course in 1750, 35, 36
—— roads to Dorking, 38
Esher (Essher), quartering of soldiers in, 144
—— roads to, 157
Essex. *See* Sturmere, Upminster, Walthamstow
Eton (Bucks.) College, fellow of, 112; patrons of Worplesdon, 34
Eucharist. *See* Communion
Evelyn, J. H. C., and the Wotton bronzes, 2
—— Mrs. and the Wotton excavations, 2
Ewell, journey through, 35
Ewell, roads in, 35
—— visitation at, 29, 31, 32
Exeter, bishops of, their manor house at East Horsley, 96
—— —— *See* Bowthe, Brantyngham
Eye, Water of, (Berwickshire), bronze vessels found near, 22
Eyton, Robert, 27, 30, 33

F.

FAIRBROTHER, Miss E. H., notes by, on Quartering and Movements of Soldiers in Surrey, 140—152
Fairclough family arms, 89, 90
—— Faith, 89
—— Hugh, 89
Fareham (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Farncomb, grant of land near, 61
Farnham, constables of, grievance of, 146
—— high constable of, 144, 146
—— farmers of, grievance of, 145, 146
—— local secretary for, xxi
—— quartering of soldiers in, 144
—— roads to, 157
Farrer, Thomas Cecil, Lord Farrer, presides at Annual General Meeting, ix; gift to the Museum by, 154
Faustina I (Empress), coins of, 10, 154
Fenner, Joan, her brass, 84, 85
—— John, 85
Ferlighe, Richard, 32
Ferrant, William, 31
Findon (Sussex), journey through, 34, 48
Finny, Dr., motion by, xii
Fitzwalter, Elizabeth, Lady Fitzwalter, 119; her brass, 127
—— Walter, Lord Fitzwalter, 120
Fleet, Dr. J. F., papers by, on Indian water-clocks, 4, 21
Flint Hill. *See* Dorking
Flintshire, bronze vessels found in, 6, 7
Fortrey (Fortrye), Isaac, 76, 77
Foster, Roger, 26
Framlingham (Norfolk) castle, 125
France, water-clocks probably to be found in, 24
Freakes, J., token found by, 153
Frensham, quartering of soldiers in, 144
Frensshe (Frenche) family at Godalming, 61
—— Elizabeth, 62
—— Henry, 61, 62, 67
—— John, 61
—— Richard, 62, 63, 66—68
Frognall, Ann, 92—24
—— William, 92—94
Furneux Pelham (Herts.) church, brass in, 83

G.

Gainsford, —, 25
—— Sir John, 25
Galerius Maximianus (Emperor), coins of, 50, 52—54, 56—58
Gallus (Emperor), coins of, 50
Gardiner family arms, 132
—— Agatha, 133
—— Anne, 133
—— Richard, 133
—— Robert, his brass, 132; his will, 133
Gardner, Dr. Eric, re-elected to Council, xii
—— Isaac, 70
Gatton, publicans of, grievance of, 147
—— quartering of soldiers in, 147
Gefson, Robert, 155
George II (King), coin of, 155
—— III (King), coin of, 155
Geyle, —, 28
—— Richard, 30
—— *cp.* Gyle
Glover, Robert, 60, 61
Godalming church, bequest to, 64; chantry in, 65
—— corporation, sketch in possession of, 77
—— cotholders in, 60, 67
—— dame-schools in, 74
—— inns: the George, 140; the Horse and Groom, 77
—— local secretary for, xxi
—— manor, bailiffs of, 68
—— mill in, lease of, 65
—— places, &c., in: East Bridge, 71; Overgon Bridge, 71
—— poor of, bequest to, 64
—— Presbyterian meeting at, 74
—— Public Hall, site of, 59
—— quartering of soldiers in, 140, 144, 145
—— school-house in, 69
—— streets: Bridge Street (The Stream *or* Watery Way), documents relating to property in, 59, 60, the Great House in, 59—78, views of, 59, 77; The Stream and Watery Way, *see* Bridge Street *above*
—— tenements in, descent of, 66; Besants or Pheasants, 62, 68; Fowlers, 61; The Greate House, called Coles *alias* Frenches in Godalming, by P. Woods, C.B., 59—78; Toft's Buildings, 77
—— wardens of, 140
Godalming Hundred, jury of, 156
—— —— Court, records of, 61, 62, 66, 68
Gosport (Hants), camp, 144
Gower, Ralph, 160
Great Burgh. *See* Banstead
Greek, account of a Surrey journey in, 34
Green family arms, 138
—— Alice, 136, 138
Greenaway, William, Vice-Principal of Hart Hall, 34
Greener, John, 73, 75
Grene (Kent), tenements in, 65
Grevyle, Elizabeth, 159
—— Fulke, 159
Grome, Walter, 28
Grove, F., signature of, 144
Guildford, "the half-way town" to Portsmouth, 142
—— Annual General Meeting of the Society at, ix
—— "approved man" of, 153
—— bailiff of, 153
—— barracks at, building of, 140, 142
—— church: St. Mary's, repairs to, xi
—— club in, 1781, 140, 142
—— corn market, prints of, 153
—— Dominican priory, site of, 140
—— inns, quartering of soldiers in, 142—144; the Dolphin, x; the White Hart, 140
—— local secretaries for, xxi
—— M. P. for, 140
—— publicans of, grievances of, 142
—— quartering of troops in, 142—144
—— Race Week, 140, 145
—— roads: to Burford Bridge, 36; to Worplesdon, 34
—— (St.) Catherine Hill in, quartering of soldiers in, 143
—— sewer commissioners at, 156
—— streets: High Street, fire in, x
—— tenements in, 65
—— token issued in, 153
Guildford Stoke. *See* Stoke next Guildford
Gyle, Henry, 157, 159
—— *cp.* Geyle

H.

Hackman, Daniel, 73
Hadrian (Emperor), coin of, 154
Hambledon church rebuilt, 79; brasses in, 79—82; burial in, 81
—— manor, descent of, 81; lord of, 79
Hambledon (Hamildon), Maud, 81; her brass, 131, 134
Hamond, John, 61
—— William, commissioner for sewers, 156
Hants. *See* Aldershot, Bentley, Corsham, Crondal, Fareham, Gosport, Hartley Bridge *and* Row, Havant, Horndean, Odiham, Petersfield, Porchester
Hampton (Midd.), journey through, 34
Hampton, William, his brass, 112
Hardynge, Matthew, 61

Hartley Bridge (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Hartley Row (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Haslemere, local secretary for, xxi
—— soldiers in, 144
Hassell, Edward, sketches by, 59, 78
Havant (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Henley (Oxon.), journey through, 34
Henry VIII (King), at Godalming, 60
Heraldic mantles, 113, 128
Hertcombe, Henry, 107
—— John, his brass, 105—107
—— Katherine, her brass, 105—107
Hertfordshire. *See* Bovingdon, Furneux Pelham, Welwyn
Hewes, Mr., 28
Highland Hill, road over, 37
Hobart, H., letters from, 141
Hobson, James, 66
—— Joan, 66
—— Thomas, 66
"Hognell money," 26
Holgrave, Elizabeth, 136
—— John, Baron of the Exchequer, 136
—— —— son of John, 136, 138
—— Katherine, 136
—— Thomas, 136, 138
Holmwood (in par. of Capel and Dorking), road to, 37, 163, 164
Hone, John, 160
—— Richard, deposition by, 161
Hooke (Hook, Hoock), Henry, 71—75
—— John, 32, 33
—— Thomas, 75—77
Horley church, brasses in, 82—85
Horncastle, Henry, Member of Council, his death, xii
Horndean (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Horse-racing in 1750, 38, 39
—— *See also* Race-courses
Horsell church, brasses in, 86—94
—— roads to, 157
Horsham (Sussex) in 1750, 46
—— journey through, 34
—— road to Dorking, 38
—— soldiers in, 150
—— stone quarry, 47
Horsley, East, church, brasses in 95—102; burial in, 102
—— —— manor-house of the bishops of Exeter, 96, 98
—— West, church, brasses in, 103
Howard family arms, 113, 114, 125, 128, 129
—— —— crest, 125
—— —— MS., account of, 115
—— Agnes, 114, 115
—— —— Countess of Surrey and Duchess of Norfolk, 120, 121, 126, 127, 129; her brass, 128, 129
—— Anne, Duchess of Norfolk, 122, 128
—— Charles, his brass, 120
Howard, Elizabeth, Countess of Surrey, 126, 128
—— Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Wiltshire, her brass, 127, 128
—— Henry, Earl of Surrey, 117, 118; verses by, 116, 117
—— Lord Henry, his brass, 121
—— John, his brass, 120
—— Lady Katherine, her brass, 113—115
—— Lord Richard, his brass, 121
—— Thomas, his brass, 122
—— —— Earl of Arundel, 159, 160
—— —— Earl of Surrey and 2nd Duke of Norfolk, 113—115, 117, 120—122, 127; his brass, 125, 126
—— —— 3rd Duke of Norfolk, 122, 128
—— Lord William, of Effingham, 113—115, 117
Hull (at) family arms, 81
—— Alice, 81; her brass, 79—81
—— Edward, 81
—— John, his brass, 79—81; his will, 81
—— Maud, her brass, 131, 134
—— Richard, 81
—— Thomas, 81; his brass, 131, 134
Hyde, Mr., illustrations by, 162

I.

Icklingham (Cambs.), bronzes found at, 7, 15—18
India, use of water-clocks in, 4, 20, 21
Inwood (Inwode), Joan, 67
—— John, 62, 63, 66—69; his will, 60, 67, 68
—— Julia, 67
Ionides, Captain, falls in the war, xi
Irchester (Northants), bronzes found at, 15, 19
Iron Age. Bronze Vessels of the, discovered at Wotton, 1—24
—— works in Sussex, closing of, 35
Irrigation in the 18th century, 40
Italian bronze coin found at Abinger, 155
Italy, system of time-keeping in, 8

J.

Jenkinson, C. Hilary, Hon. Sec., war service of, xi
—— Charles, Secretary at War, 140, 144, 147; letters to, 141, 143
Jockey Club, the, at Godalming, 140, 145
John (King), at Godalming, 60
Johns, William, 28
Johnston, P. M., re-elected to Council, xii
Jones, Thomas, commissioner for sewers, 156
Justice of the Peace. *See* Surrey J.P.'s

K.

Kennington manor, bailiff of, 160 : customs of, 159
Kent. *See* Aylesford, Beckenham, Bromley, Chartham, Cliffe, Grene, Swanscombe, Wickham (West)
Kent, John, 105
Kew, quartering of soldiers in, 141
—— victuallers of, grievance of, 141
King, Robert, 77
Kingston-upon-Thames, bailiff of, 109, 110
—— church, brasses in, 103—112 ; burial in, 107 ; Skern chantry, 105
—— Downhall, in, 104
—— Greek rendering for, 38
—— journey through, 34, 35
—— local secretary for, xxi
—— roads to, 157
—— soldiers in, 144, 150
—— vicar of, 110, 111
—— visitation at, 30, 33
Kirkcudbrightshire. *See* Carlingwark Loch
Knight (Knyght), Harry, 160
—— John, 161
—— Thomas, 159, 161
Knightley family arms, 135
—— Elizabeth, 134
Kyllick (Kyllike), Christopher, 30
—— Edward, 32
—— John, 32
Kyrkby, Thomas, 159

L.

Lagore (Meath), bronze found at, 7
Lakenheath (Suffolk), bronze found at, 15—18
Laker, Ralph, 30
Lakes, in Druidic cult, 1
Lamb (Lambe), John, 28
—— Thomas, 29—31
Lambert, Mr. Uvedale, 33
Lamberton Moor (Berwickshire), bronze found at, 15, 16, 21, 22
Lambeth, deprived bishops at, 130
—— church, brasses in, 113—130 ; burial in, 128—130 ; the Howard aisle, 128 ; Howard's chapel in, 120, 121, 125, 127, 129 ; Leigh's chapel in, 122, 123 ; pews, 123
—— places, etc., in, Coppid Hall, 159—161 ; Knight's Hill, 161 ; Stockwell manor, lord of, 122, 123
—— rector of, 127
Lancashire. *See* Manchester
Langley family arms, 124
—— Elizabeth, 124
—— Henry, 124
Langley Bottom. *See* Epsom
"Late Celtic" period, 20, 23
"La Tène" period, 20
Leatherhead church, anchorite's cell, 131 ; brasses in, 131—134 ; burial in, 133 ; helmet in, 133 ; inscription in, 81
—— visitation at, 27, 29
Lee, Laurence, 74, 76
Legh. *See* Leigh
Leicestershire. *See* Sibson
Leigh church, brasses in, 134—138 ; burial in, 138 ; image of St. Katherine in, 138
Leigh (Legh, a Legh), family arms, 123, 124
—— Elizabeth, 124
—— Dame Isabel, her brass, 121—124
—— Sir John a, 161 ; his brass, 122—124 ; his will, 124
—— Ralph, 123, 124
—— Roger, 159—161
Leith Hill. *See* Wotton
Lovehurst manor, lord of, 122, 123
Levingston, Dr., at Epsom, 39
Lewen, Mr. James, 140
Lewes (Sussex), iron works at, 35 ; journey through, 34
Lewis, Matthew, letter to, 150, 151
—— Lt.-Col. R. Mason, letters from, 147—151
Licinius I (Emperor), coins of, 50, 53, 54
Lilly, Henry, account of the Howard family by, 115
Limpsfield church, brasses in, 139
Liphook (Lippock, Hants), soldiers in, 144
Lisnacrogher Bog (Antrim), bronze found at, 15, 16
Londesborough Collection, bronze bowl in, 22
London, arms of, 93, 94
—— Bishop of. *See* Tunstall
—— British vessels found in, 2, 7, 15—18, 20
—— bronzes found in, 15. *See also* Moorfields
—— coins minted at, 50, 51, 54, 55, 58, 154
—— churches : Carmelites', burial in, 134 ; Grey Friars', burial in, 120
—— companies : the Carpenters, arms of, 93, 94
—— places in : Blackfriars (Blakeffiers), 27 ; Moorfields, in pre-Saxon times, 2, bronzes found at, 2, 15, 16, 18 ; The Queen's Palace, 151 ; St. James's Palace, 151 ; Walbrook stream, 2
—— prisons : the Counters, 64 ; Ludgate, 64 ; Newgate, 64
—— roads : to Arundel, 37 ; to the S. coast, 37, 38, 45
—— street : Bucklersbury, 160
—— "viewer" of, 92

London Museum, water-clock in, 7
Loseley. *See* Artington
Loveday, Edmund, 159
—— Emme, 159
—— John, 159
—— Nevell, 159
Lusher, Nicholas, commissioner for sewers, 156
Lyfelde, Thomas, commissioner for sewers, 156
Lyng, John, deposition by, 160
Lyons (France), coins minted at, 50, 51, 55, 57, 58, 154

M.

McCowen, Mrs. More Molyneux, extract from Loseley MSS. by permission of, 155
Magnentius (Emperor), coins of, 50
MALDEN, H. E., M.A., An Eighteenth Century Journey through Surrey and Sussex, by, 34—48; elected Hon. Sec. during the War, xi, xii: and the Wotton excavations, 2
Manchester (Lancs.), churchwarden of, 98
Manship, Mr., 74
Market Overton (Rutland), bronze found at, 15, 16
Marshall, George, 77
Martyn, William, 26, 32; his wife, 33
Mathewe, John, 29, 30, 33
Maurice, M. Jules, on Roman coin portraiture, 50
Maximian (Emperor), coins of, 50
Maximian Hercules (Emperor), coins of, 50, 51, 53—56
Maximinus II Daza (Emperor), coins of, 50, 53—55
May, Mr. Thomas, F.S.A., and the Roman pot found at Normandy, 49
Meath. *See* Lagore
Mellersh, Henry, 71, 72, 77
Merstham, the glover of, 32
—— publicans of, grievance of, 147
—— quartering of soldiers in, 147
—— turnpike road through, 38
Merton, Roman road through, 163
Mickleham, Box Hill, journey past, 36; places in: Box Wood, in 1750, 36, 42, 43; view of, 36; Burford Bridge, old track near, 36; Norbury, view of, 36
Middlesex. *See* Brentford, Hampton
Militia. *See* Cheshire, Surrey Militia
Mitcham, quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
Mitchiner, Alice, 71
—— Joan, 69
—— John, 69, 71
Mole river, course of the, 42, 43
Mompesson, Isabel, 126
—— John, his brass, 126
Monger, John, 77
—— Poynings, 73
Montreuil (Muttrell), France, siege of, 117, 118
Monyell, John, 30; his brother, 30
Moore, Rev. John, his brass, 107
Morden (Moredon), quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
—— Park, Roman road through, 163
More, Sir Christopher, 66
—— William, commissioner for sewers, 156
—— Sir William, 25, 156
Moreland, —, widow, 74
Morley, —, widow, 74
Mortlake, quartering of soldiers in, 141
—— victuallers of, grievance of, 141
Morton, John, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury, auditor to, 121
—— chaplain to, 127
Moulsey (Mulsey), roads to, 157
Mowbray family arms, 113, 114, 125, 128, 129
Mulsey. *See* Moulsey
Muschamp, William, 69; his wife, 69

N.

Nevil, George, Lord Abergavenny, 130
—— Margaret, 130
—— Mary, 130
Nevill, Ralph, F.S.A., re-elected to Council, xii
Newman, —, widow, 76, 77
—— Jacob, 73, 74
—— Sarah, 75
Nicholson, Mr., secretary of the Sussex Archæological Society, 47
Nonconformity in Surrey. *See* Presbyterians
Norbury. *See* Mickleham
Norfolk. *See* Framlingham, Thetford
—— Duke of. *See* Howard
Nork House. *See* Banstead
Normandy. *See* Ash
Northampton, Earl of. *See* Compton
Northamptonshire. *See* Irchester, Stanwick
Norwich, Bishop of. *See* Thirlby
Note (Notte), William, surveyor, 157, 159
Novell, Thomas, 77

O.

Oatlands (in parishes of Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge), Queen Elizabeth at, 157
—— roads to, 157

Ockham, letter written from, 142
—— quartering of soldiers in, 144
Ockley, formerly called Stone Street, 45
—— Buckinghill Farm in, 163
—— inn: the Red Lion, 45
—— journey through, 34, 35
—— road to, 37
—— Roman road through, 163
Odiham (Odeham, Hants), soldiers in, 144
Okewood Hill, digression of Roman road at, 37
Oliver, E. W., re-elected to Council, xii
Onslow, Lt.-Col. George, M.P. for Guildford, 140; letters from, 142, 143
Ormond, Earl of. *See* Boleyn
Otway, Jacob, 68
—— William, 68
Oueton, Thomas, 60, 61
Ox-yoke presented to the Museum, 153
Oxford, journey from, 34, 35
—— University, colleges, etc., in: Corpus Christi, 34, President of, 110, 111; Hart Hall, 34
Oxfordshire. *See* Henley, Oxford
Oxted, local secretary for, xxi

P.

Paltocke, Edward, his brass, 112
Parker, Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, and deprived bishops, 130
Paschal. *See* Easter
Paulet, Agnes, Marchioness of Winchester, 115
—— William, Marquis of Winchester, 115
Payne, Ambrose, his brass, 127
—— Richard, 75
Paytrell, John, 107
Peatling, Dr. A. V., elected to Council, xii
Perior (Peryer, Perryer), Anne, 71
—— William, 68, 71
Perrers (*or* Windsor), Dame Alice, 105; her will, 105
—— Jane, 105
—— Joan, 105
Petersfield (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Petersham, quartering of soldiers in, 141
—— victuallers of, grievance of, 141
Pettit family arms, 108
Pever family arms, 113, 114
Peyntwin, Dr. Hugh, Archdeacon of Canterbury, 121, 122
Peyto, Robert, 66
Piesley, John, 146
Pirbright, roads to, 157
Pirford, roads to, 157
—— manor, timber in, 158
Plantagenet, Lady Anne, 122, 128
Poole, Elizabeth, 130
Poole, Henry, 130
—— Margaret, 130
—— Thomas, his brass, 130
Porchester (Hants), soldiers in, 144
Portraits on Roman coins, 50
Pottery: Roman pot found at Normandy, 49
—— Saxon, found near Guildford, 152
Preedy, William, 146
Presbyterians at Godalming, 74
Prosser, H., sketch by, 78
Putnam. *See* Puttenham
Puttenham, token issued in, 153
Puttenham (Putnam), Lady, 25
—— Sir George, 25; his son, 26

Q.

Quartering of soldiers. *See* Billeting
Quynte, Arnold, 65

R.

Race-courses in Surrey, 35
Racing in Surrey: Guildford, 140, 145
Randall, John, 71
—— Margaret, 71
Ranmore, road to, 36
—— view of, 36
Read, Sir Hercules, and the Wotton excavations, 2
Reade family arms, 108
Redlands. *See* Witley
Reformation, the, change of practices at, 27, 29
Reigate (Reygate) church, burial in, 115
—— commissioners for church goods at, 30
—— high constable of, 147
—— publicans of, grievance of, 147
—— quartering of soldiers in, 147
—— turnpike road through, 38
Renche (? *rectius* Frenche), Elizabeth, 62
Richmond bridge, charge for use of, by soldiers, 141
—— local secretary for, xxi
—— park, keeper of, 104
—— quartering of soldiers in, 141, 144, 151
—— victuallers of, grievance of, 141
Roberts, Sir Owen, F.S.A., his death, xii
Robinson, Ernest, donor to the Museum, 153
Roofing of Horsham stone, 47
Roman coins found at Abinger, 154, 155
—— —— A Hoard of, found at Normandy near Ash, by MILL STEPHENSON, F.S.A., 49—58
—— —— found in Surrey, 49, 50
—— pottery. *See* Pottery

Roman remains, associated with British, 7, 9, 10, 19, 23; in Essex, 4; in Surrey, *see* Surrey
—— roads in Surrey, 45, 46
—— —— *See also* Stane Street
—— villa, discovery of, near Walton-on-the-Hill, xi
—— work upon Stane Street, 162—164
Rome, coins minted at, 50, 51, 55, 58
Rose Hill. *See* Dorking
Rowce, Thomas, 25
Rowley, George, 160; deposition by, 160
Rutland. *See* Market Overton

S.

Sackville (Sakvyle), —, 25
—— Mr., 28
—— William, M.P. for Blechingley, 25, 26
Saddlescombe Farm (Sussex), 153
St. Leonard's Forest (Sussex), journey through, 47
St. Martha's Hill. *See* Chilworth
Sakvyle. *See* Sackville
Salaman. *See* Salman
Salman (Salaman) family in Horley, 84
Sandy (Beds.), bronze found at, 15, 17, 18
Santon-Downham (Suffolk), bronze found at, 15—17, 22
Savage, Mr., 161
Saxby, —, 33
Saxon pot presented to the Museum, 152
Scotland, use of water-clocks in, 22
Seal, quartering of soldiers in, 144
Secretaries of State at War (1782), 140
Severus (Emperor), coins of, 50, 53, 54
Sewers, Commission for, proceedings of, 155, 156
Shalford, quartering of soldiers in, 144
Shelton, —, 118
—— Sir John, 118
—— Mary, 118
Sheriff Hutton (Yorks.), marriage at, 126
Shermanbury (Sussex), journey to, 34, 47
—— rector of *See* Bear
Shore river, the (Sussex), 48
Shoreham (Surrey), visit to, 34, 35, 47, 68
—— New, church of, 48
Shorter, —, 29; his wife, 33
—— Anne, 33
—— Richard, 30
—— Thomas, 27, 31
Shropshire. *See* Baschurch
Shrubb, William, 73—75
Sibson (Leic.), brass at, 107
Siscia, coins minted at, 50, 51, 56, 58
Skern family of Kingston, 104
—— Joan, 105; her brass, 103—105
—— Robert, 105; his brass, 103—105
—— William, 105
Smith (Smyth), Mr. (of Richmond), 141
—— John, 76, 77; his widow, 76
—— REGINALD A., F.S.A., Bronze Vessels of the Early Iron Age found at Wotton, by, 1—24; his opinion on Saxon pot, 152
—— William, 159, 160
—— —— son of William, 159—161
Snelling family arms, 109
—— Alice, her brass, 98—100
—— Agnes, 102
—— Anne, her brass, 108
—— George, 109, 110
—— James, 140; letter from, 145
—— —— warden of Godalming, 140
—— Joan, 102; her brass, 100—102
—— John, his brass, 98—100
—— Margaret, 102
—— Mark, bailiff of Kingston, 108—110; his brass, 109
—— Richard, 102
—— Rose, 110
—— Thomas, 102; his brass, 100—102; his will (1504), 102
—— William, 102
Soldiers. *See* Army
Southerey *alias* Despaigne. *See* Despaigne
Stafford, Edward, Duke of Buckinghamshire, 130
—— Lady Mary, 130
Stane (Stone) Street, the building of, 45, 46; road into, 37; review of Mr. Belloc's book on, 162—164
Stanwick (Northants), bronze found at, 15, 16
Staunton family brass, 110, 111
—— Edmund, 110, 111
—— Dr. Edmund, vicar of Kingston, 110, 111
—— Francis, 110, 111
—— Mary, 110, 111
—— Matthew, 110, 111
—— Richard, 110, 111
—— Sarah, 110, 111
STEPHENSON, MILL, F.S.A., A Hoard of Roman Coins found at Normandy near Ash, by, 49—58; Monumental Brasses in Surrey, by (*con.*) 79—139; Note by, on Coins found at Abinger, 154, 155
Stevens, Samuel, 146
Stevin, John, 30
Stockwell. *See* Lambeth
Stoke next Guildford (Guildford Stoke), publicans of, grievances of, 143
—— —— quartering of soldiers in, 112, 144

Stone Street (Roman road). *See* Stane Street
—— —— *See also* Ockley
Stonham family arms, 113, 114
Stopford family arms, 124
Stoughton, Cecilia, 73
Stovolde, Edward, 156
Streatham, quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
—— Roman road through, 163
Streter, John, 66
Sturmere (Essex), ancient vessels found at, 4, 5, 7
Suffolk. *See* Lakenheath, Santon-Downham, Westhall
Surrey, agriculture in. *See* Agriculture
—— bird's eye view of, 42
—— British track through, 162
—— Earl of. *See* Howard
—— J.P.'s, 144, 148, 150
—— militia, quartering of, 142, 144, 145
—— race-courses in, 35, 36
—— roads, badness of, 18th cent., 37, 38, 42, 46; bequest for maintenance of, 64, 65; under the Turnpike Act, 37, 38, 163; the Downs road, 35; Epsom to Horsham, 38; Epsom to Portsmouth, 142; Kingston to Portsmouth, 142; London to Arundel, 37, 45; Worplesdon to Guildford, 34
—— Roman roads in. *See* Roman roads
—— —— remains in, 49—58, 154, 155, 163, 164
Surrey Archæological Society, accounts (1915), xiv, xv; 61st Annual Meeting, ix; annual excursion abandoned owing to the War, ix, x; brass rubbings in possession of, 79; re-election of Conneil, xii; Library, new arrangements for, xii; bequest to, 153; deeds in, 60; Library, Greek work in, 35; local secretaries, xii, xxi; list of members, xxiii—xxxvi; Museum, gifts and loans to, x, xi, 49, 152, 153; list of officers, xix—xxi; war service of officers and members, xi; and the Wotton bronzes, 2
—— Place Names, materials for volume upon, x
—— and Sussex, An Eighteenth Century Journey through, by H. E. Malden, M.A., 34—48
Sussex, bird's-eye view of, 42
—— criticism of the inhabitants of, 17
—— An Eighteenth Century Journey through Surrey and, by H. E. Malden, M.A., 34—48
—— invasion through, 38
—— roads in 1750, 42, 46, 47
—— *See* Adur, Bramber, Brighton, Chichester, Crawley, Findon, Horsham, Lewes, Saddlescombe Farm, St. Leonard's Forest, Shermanbury, Shore, Shoreham, Trotton
Sutton, local secretary for, xxi
—— quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
—— turnpike road through, 38
Sutton family arms, 88, 89
—— Elizabeth, 88, 90, 92
—— Faith, 88, 90, 92; her brass, 86, 89
—— John, 89—92; his brass, 86—88; his will (1603), 88
—— Thomas, 86, 88, 90, 92; his brass, 90, 91
Swan, Alice, 160
—— John, 159—161
—— Roger, 160
—— Thomas, 159—161; deposition by, 160
Swanscombe (Swannescombe, Kent), tenements in, 65

T.

Tadworth. *See* Banstead
Tandridge manor, conveyance of, 26; lord of, 25
Taphouse, W., High Constable of Farnham, letters from, 144—146
Tarraco, coins minted at, 50, 51, 56, 58
Tattenham Corner, 1750, 35
Tayllor, Thomas, surveyor, 157, 159
Thames, The, bronze bowl from, 22
Thetford (Norfolk) Priory, 125
Thirlby, Thomas, Bishop of Ely, Norwich and Westminster, his brass, 130
Thorpe (Thorp), family arms, 129
—— John, 160
Tichborne family, Godalming property of, 66
Tilford river, obstruction in, 156
Tillingbourne river, course of, 1
Time-keeping, systems of. *See* Water-clocks
Toft family in Goldalming, 77
—— Anne, 75
—— John, 75
—— Thomas, 72, 75, 76
Token presented to the Museum, 153
Tompson, Thomas, token issued by, 153
Tongham, quartering of soldiers in, 144
Tooting, quartering of soldiers in, 150—152
Torfote, Lewis, deposition by, 159
Tounsend. *See* Townshend
Townshend (Tounsend), Thomas, secretary at war, 140, 145
Trades and occupations: auditor to Archbishops of Canterbury, 121; bachelor of music, 127; brass founder, 77; master carpenter, 92; clothier, 67—69, 71, 73,

74 : cursitor, 112 : glover, 32 ; groom of the privy chamber to the queen, 139 ; chief sergeant of the royal cellar, 132
Travel through Surrey, 18th century, 35
Trèves, coin minted at, 50, 51, 56—58, 155
Trimmer, William, 146
Trinity, The, representations of, 138
Trotton (Sussex) church, brass in, 82
Turner (Turnour), —, 160 ; his wife, 26
—— John, 28—32
Turnpike Act and Surrey roads, 38, 163
Tunstall, Cuthbert, Bishop of London and of Durham, his brass, 129, 130
Tylney family arms, 125, 128, 129
—— Agnes, 115, 121, 126, 129
—— Elizabeth, 125
—— Sir Frederick, 125
—— Sir Hugh, 115, 121, 125, 129

U.

Upminster (Essex), manor of, 105
—— manor of Gaynes in, 105
Utting, William, S.T.P., his brass, 119
Uvedale family arms, 116

V.

Venables, Douce, 98
—— Sir Richard, 98
Venn, Henry, 76, 77
Vestments, ecclesiastical. *See* Costume
Vincent, Augustin, inscriptions recorded by, 112

W.

Wales, the Druids in, 24
Walford, Thomas, his exhibit of antique vessels, 4
Wallington, quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
Wallington Hundred, plan of, 152; quartering of soldiers in, 151, 152
Walthamstow (Essex), bronzes found at, 15, 16, 18, 21
Walton-on-the-Hill : discovery of Roman remains at, xi
—— -upon-Thames manor, timber in, 158
—— —— —— roads to, 157
Walton Heath, journey across, 36
Walton Lee manor, timber in, 158
Wandsworth, local secretary for, xxi
War, the : discovery made in trench digging, xi ; effect of, upon archæological societies, x
War, Secretaries of State at. *See* Secretaries
Warenne family arms, 113, 111, 125, 128
Warham, William, Archbishop of Canterbury, auditor to, 121 ; chief of the household to, 126
Warwickshire. *See* Compton Murdac
Water-clocks, British, 1—24 ; probably to be found in France, 24 ; in India, 4 ; various systems of, 20, 21 ; bronze, found at Wotton, 1—24
Watts, Mrs., her gifts to the Society, x
Wattys, —, 161
Waybridge. *See* Weybridge
Weald, The, roads through, 162, 163
Webster, Richard E., Lord Alverstone, Vice-President, his death, xi
Welwyn (Herts.), bronzes found at, 8
Wepham, Elizabeth, 74
Westhall (Suffolk), bronzes found at, 6, 7, 9—11, 20
Westminster, Bishop of. *See* Thirlby
Wey, the river, in the manor of Byfleet, 157, 158
Weybridge (Waybridge), bridge, survey of, 157, 158
—— Brooklands in, Roman coins found at, 50
—— local secretary for, xxi
Whatman, —, 29—31
—— Thomas, 29, 30, 31
—— William, 29, 31
Whyth, Martin, his brass, 103
Wickham, West (Kent), soldiers in, 151
William and Mary (King and Queen), coin of, 155
Williams, Peckham, J.P., 144
Willoughby, Anthony, 160, 161
—— Sir Robert, Lord Broke, 160, 161
Wiltshire and Ormond, Earl and Countess of. *See* Boleyn
Wimbledon, local secretary for, xxi
Windlesham, Bagshot in, roads to, 157
Windsor (Berks.), journey through, 34 ; roads to, 157
—— Forest, hawking and hunting in, 157 ; road through, 157
Windsor, Dame Alice. *See* Perrers
—— John, 105
—— Sir William, 105
Wingfeild, Elizabeth, 130
Witley, Redlands in, 63 ; view of, 36
Woking, local secretary for, xii
—— manor, timber in, 158
—— quartering of soldiers in, 144
—— roads to, 157
—— sewer commissioners at, 156
Wollard (Woollard), Sydrach, 75
Wollaston, George, 153
—— John, token issued by, 153
—— —— son of John, 153

Wood family of Littleton, Middlesex. 72
—— Edward, 76, 77
—— Elizabeth, 76, 77
—— Mr. H. J. T., and records of Godalming property, 59
—— Thomas, 76
Woods, P., C.B., The Greate House, called Coles *alias* Frenches, in Godalming, by, 59—78; Note by, on proceedings of Sewer Commission, 154; supplies details of James Snelling, 140
Woodward family tomb, Lambeth, 123
Woollard. *See* Wollard
Worplesdon, advowson of, 34
—— manor, timber in, 158
—— rector of, 34
—— road to Guildford, 34
Worsley family arms, 123, 124
—— Isabel, 122—124
—— Otwell, 122—124
Wotton, Bronze Vessels of the Early Iron Age found at, 1—24
—— places in: Broad Moor, view of, 36; Great Burgh, the Buckles' residence, 36; Hollow Lane, 1; Home Farm House, 1; Leith Hill, journey over, 43, 44; road over, 37; view of, 36, 41; Leith Hill Place, road past, 37; Leith Hill Tower, 37; Wotton House, bronze vessels found near, 1—24
Wright, Robert, 27, 28, 30, 31
Wydville, Elizabeth (Queen). *See* Elizabeth
Wynkesley, Jane, her brass, 128

Y.

Yonge (Yonng), Sir George, Secretary at War, 140, 148—150
Yorkshire. *See* Sheriff Hutton
Young. *See* Yonge

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